The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1867. NUMBER 79.

WASHINGTON.

Facts Relative to General Grant's Political Preferences.

His Sympathy with Congress Abundantly Shown.

Mr. Johnson's Hostility to the Freedmen's Bureau.

Further Speculations Concerning Grant's Successor in the War Office.

The Friends of Steedman Jubilant Over His Prospects.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

GENERAL GRANT'S POSITION.

One of a party of gentlemen who recently had a talk with Hon. E. B. Washburne, reports his remarks about General Grant as follows: Mr. Washburne regards General Grant as wholly in sympathy with Congress and its plan of reconstruction. ... [illegible]

POLITICAL.

The Ohio Campaign—A Feeble Gathering of the Unterrified at Salem—Speeches by Judge Bliss and E. B. Shelman.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SALEM, O., Sept. 16.

[illegible]

Adams County Democratic Nominations.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

The Coming Election—President Juarez and What He Is in Favor of—Santa Anna—Suppression of Robbers—Surrender, Etc.

[illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

The Black Crook in Court—Odd Fellows' Convention.

[illegible]

ACCIDENTS.

Found Dead on the Railway Track—Killed by Falling Lumber.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Sept. 16.

A young man by the name of John Gallagher, living near this city, was found dead near the track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, about two miles east of here, yesterday morning. ... [illegible]

Run Over and Killed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Sept. 16.

[illegible]

Killed by the Kick of a Horse—Fatal Railroad Accident—Railroad Train Demolished.

[illegible]

Thrown from a Railroad Train.

[illegible]

Drowned.

[illegible]

CRIME.

An Illicit Distillery in a Coal Mine.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 16.

[illegible]

Extensive Smuggling Game Discovered at Detroit.

[illegible]

Collector Callicott, of Brooklyn, Held to Bail—Cruel Punishment in School.

[illegible]

Murder Trial.

[illegible]

Burglars in Maine.

[illegible]

Murder and Suicide.

[illegible]

FIRES.

Fire at Abingdon, Mass.—Two Young Ladies Burned to Death.

[illegible]

Horse Railroad Building Burned at Springfield.

[illegible]

Loss at the Cincinnati Fire of Saturday.

[illegible]

Brewery Burned.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

Close of the Horse Fair at Milwaukee—Exciting Race Between Butler and Brown George and Mate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.

[illegible]

FROM DES MOINES.

Religious Gatherings—Personal—Arrivals of Wheat.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Sept. 16.

[illegible]

FROM QUINCY.

Additional Premiums for Thoroughbreds at the State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 16.

[illegible]

Design for a Colossal Statue at Antietam.

[illegible]

Died.

[illegible]

The Philosopher Gone.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

France Strengthening Her Frontier Fortifications.

Garibaldi's Proposed Movement Against Rome.

His Prosecution Threatened by the Italian Government.

Counterfeit United States Treasury Notes Seized in Holland.

Recent Advantages Gained by the Allies in South America.

Honors to Admiral Farragut at Copenhagen.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Holland.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER OF UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 16.

The police have arrested a man named ... who had in his possession five hundred forged $1,000 United States notes made here. ... [illegible]

France.

STRENGTHENING OF THE STRASBURG FORTIFICATIONS.

PARIS, Sept. 15.

The fortifications at Strasburg are to be extended and strengthened.

Italy.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENT AGAINST ROME.

FLORENCE, Sept. 15.

The Italian Government threatens to commence legal proceedings against Garibaldi if he persists in his preparations for a hostile attack upon the city of Rome.

Denmark.

HONORS TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AT COPENHAGEN.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 16.

Admiral Farragut has been entertained at a grand ... by the United States Minister, George H. Yeaman. ... [illegible]

The Allied War Against Paraguay.

[illegible]

Great Britain.

[illegible]

Spain.

[illegible]

THE SOUTH.

Result of Registration in Western North Carolina.

General Schofield Orders an Election in Virginia on the 22d of October.

Progress of the Yellow Fever Scourge.

Additional Reports from Texas and Louisiana.

Movement on Foot to Secure the Transfer of General Pope to Another Department—Result of Registration in Western North Carolina.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

[illegible]

General Schofield's Order for an Election in Virginia—Charge to the Jury of the Hustings Court at Richmond—Aid Voted to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

[illegible]

Progress of the Yellow Fever Scourge in Texas and Louisiana.

[illegible]

The Gulf Department—Order from General Mower Forbidding the Assembling of Armed Bodies of Men for Political Purposes.

[illegible]

Crops in Texas.

[illegible]

Colored Jurymen in South Carolina.

[illegible]

THE ROMANCE OF MEDICINE.

Curious Phenomena.

From Advance sheets of the London Society.

Many of the phenomena presented by disease are exceedingly curious, and even romantic. Take, for instance, bronchitis. Sometimes it happens that a bronchial tube becomes ... [illegible]

An Interesting Reminiscence of John Brown.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from the Catskill Mountain House, gives the following reminiscence of old John Brown: ... [illegible]

The Failure of Dobson & Co., Insurance Agents and Brokers.

From the New York Evening Post, Sept. 14.

[illegible]

The Income Tax of Great Britain.

From the Albion.

[illegible]

A Sad Failure.

[illegible]

The New York Constitutional Convention.

[illegible]

The Board of Health and Sanitary Superintendent.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Financial News.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Hats, Caps and Furs.

GENTS' HATS AND LADIES' FURS, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND FASHION, at BISHOP & BARNES', Hat and Fur Manufactory, 115 Lake-st.

OXFORD. A new supply of this favorite Hat for Gentlemen, just received at BISHOP & BARNES', 115 Lake-st.

HYDE PARK. Stylish Business Hat. BREWSTER, Hatter.

DUNLAP. Fifth Avenue Style. BREWSTER, Hatter, Sherman House.

Clothing.

CLOTHING! HUSSANDER & PF...SON, No. 23 East Kinzie-st.

To Rent.

PAPER MILL TO RENT. LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO., 42 & 44 State-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. ROOM 3 No. 126 DEARBORN-ST.

TO RENT. M. C. CLANCY, 214 Randolph-st.

Transportation.

FOR BUFFALO And Intermediate Ports. The first-class upper cabin passenger Steamer Badger State.

FOR BUFFALO. The splendid steamer IDAHO.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.—A Special Communication of ... TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for Work. HENRY TUCKER, Secretary.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—Stated Conclave of APOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 1, K. T. E. UNDERHILL, Recorder.

For Sale.

I HAVE A SOUND YOUNG HORSE, ... For Cash, or Trade for Real Estate.

SAFE FOR SALE. Apply at 137 Washington-st., up stairs.

General Notices.

GEO. B. LOCKWOOD, FORMERLY ... may be found at No. 77 Dearborn-st.

SAMMONS, WHITE & CLARK, 123 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

MOSS FOR UPHOLSTERERS' AND COACHMAKERS' PURPOSES. Picked, Country and "Dunham's" Prepared. R. B. DUNHAM, St. Louis, Mo.

"THE HUMAN EYE, IN HEALTH AND DISEASE." A PAMPHLET.

Artists' Materials OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT JEVNE & ALMINI'S, 162 and 154 Clark-st. Materials for Wax Flowers.

Dry Goods.

SILKS! Silks! Silks!

Plain Taffetas, Gros Grains, Velours, Brocades, Chenes, Stripes, Moire Antiques, Satin Cachemires, Scotch Plaids.

Drap de France, Failles, Cachemere de Soies, Bonnets, Taffetas, &c.

FIELD, LEITER & CO., 110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake-st.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 34 and 36 Lake-st., OFFER AT WHOLESALE Moscow Beavers, Chinchilla Beavers, Castor Beavers, Fancy Coatings, Fancy Cassimeres, French Tricots, and various other styles of Seasonable Woollens At the Lowest Prices. Call and Examine.

Hoop Skirts.

THE NEW UNIVERSAL HOOP SKIRT, Patented May 20, 1867, Manufactured and For Sale Only by C. H. DeForest & Co, 46 Lake-St.

Hardware.

1866 FALL TRADE. 1867. MILLER BROS. & KEEP, Hardware & Cutlery. Wheeling Nails. AMERICAN FILE CO.'S FILES. No. 55 State-st., CHICAGO.

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BRO., Paper Hangings, 184 South Clark-st.

Clairvoyance.

MADAME CAPPRELLE, THE CELEBRATED Natural Clairvoyant & Physician. ROOMS AT THE BRIGGS HOUSE.

Paper Collars and Cuffs.

THE STAR COLLAR COMPANY. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Collars and Cuffs. The Extra Star Collar, The Occidental Collar, The Gem Collar, The Eagle Collar. SAM'L T. LAMB, Treasurer, 28 Arch-st., Boston.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Practical Brewer. ... AURORA BREWING AND MALTING CO.

SITUATION—WANTED—BOOTS & SHOES.

WANTED—FLAX SEED. 153 Washington-st., Chicago.

Watches.

WESTERN WATCHES. THE NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The late firm of JAMES A. WOODMAN & CO.

Star Collar.

1867. Extra Star Collar. WE HAVE IT AT LAST. A Perfect Imitation of Linen, ... Without Paste, Gum or Enamel. THE EXTRA STAR COLLAR, SUPERIOR. Call for The Extra Star Collar. STAR COLLAR COMPANY, 28 Arch-st., Boston.

Business Cards.

UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 150 Madison-st., CHICAGO. GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD, BEEF, TALLOW.

LINDEN, SEWALL & TRED, General Commission Merchants, MERCANTILE BUILDING, opposite CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Chicago.

Educational.

CHICAGO ACADEMY, 218 WABASH-AV.

VASSAR COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE MISSES STEVENS' SCHOOL, 63 THIRD-AV.

Real Estate.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, CHEYENNE, DAKOTA.

800,000 Acres of Land.

Proposals.

ARMY STORES.

NOTICE—TO ARCHITECTS.

Government Sale.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Dye Works.

DYEING. COOK & McLAIN, DYERS AND SCOURERS.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1867.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE on Thursday, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL.

[illegible]

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

The City Hall Question.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

As an occupier of business rooms fronting on the Court House square, I desire to protest most positively against the proposed plan of placing the city offices thereon, with stores and business rooms below them, intended to be rented for private purposes.

Occupants of stores and offices on all sides of the square, are paying great rents because they understood that the Court House was a fixture, and the open space around it a permanency. To fill up any portion of this will detract largely from the value of the surrounding property, though, if it be necessary to enlarge the present building for county purposes, I suppose we must submit, but to add to it for any other purposes, and especially to build stores and offices for private uses, would, in my opinion, reduce the value of surrounding property one-third or more, and rents must come down accordingly. That property owners, under these circumstances would be submissive, I cannot believe, so that after paying damages to them (!) to the amount of even one-third of the present value of their property, the cost of the new city offices and the profits of the rooms to be rented out would assume very different proportions from those now calculated on.

Be assured that whoever else may desire such improvements, few will be found to approve of them who do business on

COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

With the "understandings" that any occupant of rooms in the vicinity of the Court House square may have had with his landlord, the public have nothing to do. If the landlord guaranteed in his lease that no more buildings should be erected on the square, the tenant may have a cause of action against him for any damages he can prove that he may have sustained from the dispersion of the hack-drivers from the opposite side of the street, and the erection of public buildings thereon. In order to recover damages from the city, or the county, he must show that the city or county guaranteed him against such proceeding, and then prove his damages. He can neither show any guarantee, nor prove any damage. The public undoubtedly desire to sustain friendly relations with the occupiers of rooms fronting on the Court House square, but will be hardly willing to pay a million dollars for that boon.

When a new public building, for city or county purposes, is required in New York city it is erected in the City Hall park. New buildings are in process of erection there now, and a portion of the ground has been sold to the United States for a new Post Office. We never hear of any "protests" from occupiers of rooms fronting on the park, on that account. Such protests would be deemed impertinent if made, and would receive no attention. With the same propriety might any occupant of rooms fronting on any vacant lot protest against the erection of a building on such lot, alleging that he "understood" that the owner did not intend to build [illegible].

The question to be considered is whether the city will occupy convenient ground for the new public buildings, which can be had for nothing, or go elsewhere and occupy inconvenient ground at a heavy expense. In such a question the tax-payers have an immediate and deep interest, and they will not hold the Common Council guiltless if it shall vacate the public square without first testing in the court of last resort its right to remain there. It is not necessary to deface the public square with new buildings. The corners may be occupied, as they may be needed, for city and county buildings in such manner as to add to the architectural beauty of that part of the city, and add to rather than [illegible] the value of the surrounding [illegible].

How the Laws are Executed.

[illegible] of the Supplementary [illegible] last July, Johnson [illegible]

[illegible] executive authority of the obligation rests upon [illegible] faithfully executed. I [illegible] under that trust or the [illegible]

[illegible] declaration, by every [illegible] he has opposed the [illegible] Reconstruction acts, and labors assiduously to defeat their execution, endeavoring to give them strange and unnatural interpretations, contrary to his undoubted knowledge of their meaning and intent. He makes no concealment of his purpose to nullify and defeat these laws, if in his power.

But are the Reconstruction acts the only laws which he neglects or refuses to faithfully execute? In what way does he enforce the revenue laws? How much trouble does he give himself about faithfully collecting the whiskey tax? Last summer he dismissed nearly all the faithful and experienced Assessors and Collectors appointed by President Lincoln and put in their places men selected for subserviency to his policy. Since then he [illegible] himself no further thought or [illegible] them, except to see that [illegible] his policy of securing the political control of the conquered States to the subjugated rebels.

One hundred millions of dollars a year are lost to the Treasury from non-enforcement of the whiskey tax. Here are two millions a week out of which the Treasury is swindled right before Johnson's eyes; yet he admits that "the obligation rests upon him to see "that all the laws are faithfully executed." What law is more important than an act for the collection of revenue? The Government exists by the revenue laws: the national credit is maintained; the army and navy are supported; public peace, order and security could not be preserved but for the taxes collected. The revenues are the food which keep the Government alive and able to perform its functions.

When Congress proceeds to impeach Andrew Johnson for "high crimes and misdemeanors," his culpable, criminal neglect to enforce the revenue law may constitute one of the charges in the specifications. A loss of $100,000,000 a year on one item of revenue exhibits wanton, wilful negligence of duty. The people are robbed of every dollar of this vast sum. They pay the whole excise on liquor, and pay it cheerfully; but the President allows his revenue officials and the distillers and speculators to steal it and divide the plunder among themselves. We have said the loss was a hundred millions. It is more than that sum. On the very lowest calculation seventy-five millions of gallons of high-wines are annually manufactured; but the revenue is collected only on twelve millions of gallons, while on the remaining sixty-three millions the Treasury receives not a dime of tax, notwithstanding the fact that the consumers of the spirits pay the full tax thereon. If the excise were faithfully collected it would amount to one hundred and fifty millions per annum; whereas less than twenty-four millions is being collected—exhibiting a loss of one hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars per annum from this single source of revenue.

Who believes that, with the stringent collection laws enacted by Congress, and the large discretionary powers placed in the hands of the Administration, the President could not collect one hundred of the one hundred and twenty-six millions out of which the Treasury is now defrauded? Let Andrew Johnson exert himself zealously and resolutely to enforcing the whiskey excise as he does to thwarting the reconstruction laws, and pushing forward his pro-rebel "policy" in defiance of Congress, and the Treasury will receive ninety per cent of the whole tax despite dishonest distillers and dealers. If the law is not strong enough, if it be defective in any respect, Congress will cheerfully and with alacrity pass any amendment he may wish or propose. He may suspend every Collector and Assessor, District Attorney and Marshal, who is negligent, faithless or inefficient in enforcing the law in their districts. He can ask for nothing in the power of Congress to grant, having for its object the collection of that tax and prevention of frauds, which it will deny him. He has no excuse or apology for his misfeasance in collecting this tax. The truth is, he is perfectly indifferent whether it is collected or not. [illegible] do the ex-rebels and Copperheads. It matters nothing to him that that one hundred and twenty-six millions of revenue have been stolen during the past twelve months. It has never cost him five minutes' sleep thinking about it, or devising means to prevent it. Still he [illegible] "The obligation rests upon him to "see that the laws are faithfully executed."

Has the reader reflected what a relief to the tax-payers the collection of the spirit excise would be? With one hundred millions more from that source, Congress could repeal the income tax, and the tax on cotton, and all the stamp and license taxes. Just think what a relief that would be. Every dollar paid for licenses on all kinds of business, professions and occupations, and all the money spent for stamps of every description, and the large sums paid on income, and the eleven dollars per bale paid by the planter on his cotton, would all be saved and remain in the pockets of the people were it not for the criminal negligence of the desperate apostate who disgraces and torments the country. There is not the faintest prospect of reform or improvement until he is ousted from the White House and some honest, capable, patriotic citizen occupies the Presidential chair.

Questions and Answers.

BRISTOL, KENOSHA COUNTY, Wis., Sept. 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your answer to mine of the 5th you state that the advocates of free trade are not "opposed to a tariff levied strictly for revenue, whether that tariff were ten per cent or one hundred per cent." Also, that "the amount of money paid by the people of the United States under the guise of protection, so-called, is over three hundred millions of dollars per annum, not a penny of which goes into the Treasury." In view of the above does not a tariff of ten or one hundred per cent, levied for revenue operate as protection the same as if it were called a protective tariff?

2. If "not a penny" of the three hundred million now raised goes into the Treasury, will it be any more likely to get there under a revenue tariff.

3. If not a penny of this vast sum goes into the Treasury, will you give the figures and state from what fund the Government has been supported, the interest on the public debt paid, the principal of the debt reduced, and other vast claims liquidated, during the last three years?

4. If foreign manufacturers choose to pay into our Treasury the import tax, and adjust their prices to compete with our low-taxed domestic manufacturers, is any one "robbed?"

5. If foreign products are to be admitted duty free, and domestic products continue to be taxed, are not foreign products protected to the amount of the tax?

6. Finally, without heavy taxation somewhere, how is this Government to live? The Irishman's plan, of doing away with all taxation and paying the expenses out of the Treasury, won't work.

Yours, respectfully,

PHILANDER JUDSON.

Answer.

Mindful of Mr. Judson's horror of long articles in answer to his questions, we reply:

To the first question, No.

To the second question, no; money not collected from the people at all, will not get into the Treasury. We are considering that portion of the public taxes levied for protection. If a particular tax ceases to be levied, the people will keep the money in their pockets.

To the third question; the amount of revenue derived from customs duties during the fiscal year 1866 was $179,046,630, gold. The sum received from internal taxes, excise, stamps, licenses, etc., was $310,906,984, currency. The public expenses were met principally from these two sums.

To the fourth question; as foreign manufacturers pay nothing into our Treasury, the question is not pertinent.

To the fifth question: It depends on what the foreign product is. If it be tea, it would not be "protected" by admitting it duty free, because no tea is grown in this country. If foreign salt were admitted duty free, and a tax were levied on domestic salt, an advantage would be given to the foreign salt digger over the American salt boiler. Such, however, is not the case, nor has such a plan been proposed by anybody. The tax has already been removed from domestic salt. It ought never to have been imposed on either domestic or foreign.

To the sixth question: Taxation is necessary to carry on the Government, and when heavy taxation is needed for that purpose, little or no taxation should be levied for the benefit of private individuals and corporations.

The confusion of idea which is manifest in Mr. Judson's letter grows out of his failing or refusing to see that protection and revenue are opposite and conflicting ideas. The object and purpose of a protective tariff is to prevent importation. To the extent that it is effectual it defeats revenue, for revenue is derived only from goods that are imported. England derives the greater portion of her revenue from her tariff, yet it is not a protective tariff. It is levied on seven articles, viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines, spirits and tobacco. Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, has shown how this country may obtain, (does obtain in fact), the sum of $89,893,569 in gold per annum, from customs duties on the same list of articles, with the addition of rice and silk, making nine articles in all. This explains how a tariff may yield a large revenue, and yet not be a protective tariff. The three hundred millions of taxes paid by the people, which does not get into the Treasury, consists of the enhanced cost of articles of home production which might be obtained at half-price from foreign countries by exchanging our own products for them, and which might be produced at half the present prices in this country, if we were not engaged in robbing and embarrassing each other at every turn. The woollen manufacturer, for instance, in order to obtain the right to rob the consumer of woollen goods, allows the wool grower, the iron manufacturer, the lumber dealer, and half a dozen other trades, to pluck him *ad libitum*. Woollen machinery will make as much cloth in this country as in England. Wages are as high there as here, reckoned by the cost of living, and taxes are as high there as here reckoned by the amount of revenue actually received by the public treasury. Hence there is no reason why cloth should not be made as cheaply here as there, if we should adopt the principle of letting the manufacturer obtain his materials and machinery where he can get them cheapest. And so of any other branch of industry adapted to our soil and climate. The woollen and cotton manufacturers have been protected nearly to death, and they are beginning to find it out. Mr. Atkinson, one of the largest cotton spinners of the country, has recently published a free-trade pamphlet based upon his own experience, showing how "protection" has been an injury to manufacturing industry and all other industry ever since it was put in practice in this country.

How to Insure a Fire.

Last week ten or a dozen small tenements, on South Clark street, each one of them the home of from ten to twenty persons, were burned down between the hours of two and three o'clock in the morning. These buildings were the sleeping places of between one and two hundred men, women and children, all of whom, with one exception, were at home and in bed at the time of the fire. By one of those accidents which cannot be accounted for, except by a special interposition of mercy, these men, women and children were all extricated from the burning buildings without loss of life. Had ten or twenty been consumed alive, it would not have appeared an extravagant or extraordinary result from such a fire.

The fire originated in a small building, the owner of which left it during the night to sleep elsewhere. This building is several feet below the grade, and notice had been served upon him to have it raised; but the miserable shanty could neither be moved nor raised; its timbers were rotten, and only required a strong push to make them fall into ruins. Under these circumstances what did the man do? He could not sell the building; he had no money to build a new one, and that one was beyond repair. Had he been uninsured, the building would probably have been torn down, and he compelled to rent another house. But he was tempted. His building was worth from $150 to $200, and his furniture and clothing, which could all have been put in one cart, were worth at the most $100. His entire establishment had an aggregate value of not exceeding $300. Insurance drummers haunted him night and day. We can imagine how they overbid each other in their anxiety to get this unfortunate man to insure with them. Finally, he yielded, and accepted a policy of $1,500 on his building and $500 on his furniture. We do not know the man, nor anything of his antecedents, yet we venture the assertion that, if he set fire to those premises, no thought of such diabolism ever entered his mind until he held before him the promise of an insurance company to pay him two thousand dollars in case the premises were destroyed by fire.

He deceived no one as to the value of his house, because the almost total absence of value was evident to anyone whether a "surveyor" or not. The insurance upon that miserable shed was a deception, and, like thousands of other policies, a cruel deception. The insurance was given with a knowledge that it was for ten or fifteen times the value of the building. The man believed that in case of fire he would get that sum, the company intending, though they took premium for $1,500, not to pay any more than the exact value of the building destroyed. There was the difference. Had the insurance company told this man that in case of fire he would get $100, or $200, or the exact value of his house, it is safe to presume that there would have been no fire; but the man in his ignorance supposed he would get the whole sum for which he was insured; and we assume that he expected this because that is the belief of thousands of persons who are wheedled into the payment of large premiums, upon large sums, and who think the promised bounty is a good thing to have secured in case of "accidents."

We do not know whether this man be guilty or not of the arson with which he is charged; but we think we express the universal sentiment of the public that if he did commit the offence he did so owing to the mistaken idea that insurance companies that issue policies for ten times the value of the property insured, and take premiums accordingly, intend to pay those policies in case of fire. We think that that system of insurance is opposed to good morals, because it is a deception upon the insured; because the insured, being deceived as to the value of his policy, is tempted to crime in order to realize his supposed prize; and, consequently, such a system of insurance, having an indirect if not direct tendency to arson, and perhaps the sacrifice of human life, is reprehensible, should be discountenanced and should be prohibited. Fortunately, in this case, murder is not added to the arson, if there was arson; but if there was no human being burned alive in those dozen tenements, it was not because of any prudential measures provided by the insurance company. They insured for the largest possible figure they could obtain a premium for. The sacrifice of a dozen sleeping human beings would not have enlarged their liability a penny beyond the cash value of the dilapidated structure where the fire originated. In denouncing those who set fire to their premises, it is proper in a moral sense to inquire how these premises became insured for ten times their value.

The New York *Herald* has an idea that Andrew Johnson will never consent that Congress shall impeach him; and that if Congress should undertake to do so, he will resist their authority and maintain his position by force. This is very idle talk, and ordinarily might be treated as such; but that it represents truly what Andrew Johnson would like to do, if he had the power, is beyond all question. Andrew Johnson cannot dispute the constitutional authority of the House of Representatives to impeach him, nor of the Senate to try him. It is too late for him to deny that the Congress as it is now constituted is the Congress of the United States; it is a Congress elected by the same constituencies by which he was elected Vice-President. With the XXXIXth Congress he held official relations during its long and protracted session. With the XLth Congress he has also had official relations during two sessions. He has approved their legislation and lectured them by veto messages in precisely the same manner that he could have done had there been no vacant seats in either House. It is too late, therefore, to deny the jurisdiction of Congress, or of either house of it, because of the absence [illegible] of its members. It is too late, also, for Andrew Johnson to appeal to the [illegible] to revolutionize the Government [illegible] him Dictator. He has tried that once, [illegible] made a miserable failure; and we suppose that if the question could be submitted to a vote of the whole people to-day upon the question of re-electing Andrew Johnson, ninety-nine voters out of every hundred, Republicans and Democrats, North and South, white and black, would vote unhesitatingly against him. There is no possible difference of opinion among the people as regards him. He has a fraction over seventeen months of his official term to serve. To impeach and try him at the next session will reduce this term to but a little more than year. The only question which divides the American people is, whether he should be dismissed now, or endured another year that he may finish out his term, and sink into a disrepute to which an impeachment can add no intensity.

The Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., of England, delivered a lecture in the Second Presbyterian Church in this city last evening on the causes of difference between the United States and Great Britain growing out of the ravages of the Alabama and other Anglo-rebel cruisers. The lecture was excellent in tone, and warmly in the interest of peace. Though sympathizing with the ultra Liberals in English politics, of the school of Bright and Mill, the reverend gentleman spoke in complimentary terms of Lord Stanley, the Tory Secretary of Foreign Affairs, for his readiness to enter upon negotiations for a settlement of the Alabama claims.

Mr. Hall reprobated in the strongest terms the idea of seizing private property of British subjects in the United States to compensate the Alabama claimants. This idea must have been brought over in a recent steamer, for we have never seen it, or heard it expressed, by any public man or public journal in America. The idea has been broached that, if the negotiations should fail, the United States might collect the amount claimed to be due, from the public property of Great Britain on this continent (an extreme measure, certainly, and one to be avoided if possible), but no one having the smallest particle of influence has proposed to levy upon private property in this country to satisfy a public claim. Englishmen own more property in a single railroad in Illinois than the entire amount of the Alabama claims, but they will never own any less by reason of the failure of the two Governments to settle their differences peacefully. The United States will pursue its remedy by more dignified means than robbery of private citizens.

The Royal Commission appointed to examine and report upon the innovations and scandals of ritualism in the English Church have reported. They say that in the matter of vestments there is a negligence, if not a direct disregard, of the law and practice of the Church; and that millinery discarded by the Church at an early day of its independence from Rome is in use by a portion of the clergy of the Established Church. They therefore recommend that these innovations may be discontinued, and that all departures from the established regulations of the Church be "restrained," and this, too, in such manner that aggrieved parishioners may have a prompt remedy applied.

Three members of the Commission qualify the report by suggesting that the "restraint" recommended should be [illegible] majority of the parishioners [illegible] use of vestments not required by the discipline of the Church.

The whole matter will now be before Parliament for action at its next session.

Some months ago Omaha was the last resting place of municipal government west of the Mississippi and east of the mountains. But since the Pacific Railroad has been in progress "cities" have sprung up so rapidly that the time when Omaha was the western terminus has been forgotten. Julesburg has been the frontier city for at least three months, and in that time has swallowed the town of North Platte, doubled its population eight or ten times, built several churches, theatres, and banks; had several elections, and at the last account had two Mayors and two Common Councils. But progress waits for no one, not even Julesburg. Within the short time that that city has been the terminus of railroad travel, the track has been laid still further, until now "Cheyenne City," 140 miles west of Julesburg, has been reached, and that enterprising railroad station has assumed a metropolitan character. A late despatch from that quarter announces that one-half of the people of Julesburg have moved on to Cheyenne City, taking, we suppose, one of the Mayors of the latter place along as a sort of queen bee. A step of 140 miles is a considerable progress. The removal of organized municipal government, with all the paraphernalia of a fully developed city life, 140 miles further towards the Rocky Mountains is a fair evidence of what the Pacific Railroad will accomplish in the future in all that vast region drained by the Missouri River. Other Julesburgs and other Cheyenne Cities are yet to spring up, and to be followed by the agriculturist, the miner and the mechanic. Civilization and industry travel rapidly when steam goes before opening the pathway.

A curious case has arisen in Tennessee. An ex-Confederate soldier recently assaulted a soldier of the United States. He was arrested by the military on a charge of violating his parole, and taken to Louisville. Subsequently he was sent back and ordered to be tried by court-martial. After that a United States District Attorney applied to a District Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the prisoner, and he was given up by the military.

The first question for the Court to decide is, whether the Confederate has broken his parole by assaulting a United States soldier. If he has not, that is the end of the matter. Will the Court undertake to decide that the Confederates who surrendered and took the parole oath are no longer bound by it in consequence of the Acting President's recent Amnesty Proclamation? Does that proclamation dissolve the obligations of the parole? The parole which Grant exacted of Lee, which was taken in almost the identical words, by all the other Confederate prisoners, provided that he who took it would "not take arms against the United States until properly exchanged."

General Grant added to this, after specifying what officers should take the parole for themselves and their commands, "This "done, each officer and man will be allowed "to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long "as they may observe their parole and the "laws in force where they may reside."

Committing an assault is an infraction of the laws in force where the paroled rebel may reside, no matter whether the assault be made on a soldier or civilian; and unless the Court decides that the parole has by some means expired, or that the amnesty proclamation releases the rebels from it, we do not see how it can be decided otherwise than that the Confederate broke his parole when he committed the assault, and violated the law where he resided.

The Asteroid Business.

DEARBORN OBSERVATORY, CHICAGO, Sept. 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The article in your Saturday's issue on the "Asteroid Business" is in the main correct and suggestive. Some additional information seems to be called for in the article itself, and it will, perhaps, not be out of place for me to give it.

The question whether double counting of an asteroid be not possible is very simply answered. The calculation of a small planet's place is a work requiring, it is true, much patience and a good knowledge of the science and art of astronomical calculation, and, as your article suggests, it is very difficult to bring together a complete set of ephemerides; so difficult, in fact, that both the British and American Nautical Almanacs have found themselves compelled to give it up. The work is, however, done mostly in Germany, and its results printed every year in the Berlin Astronomical Ephemeris, a very valuable work which every astronomer has at hand, and which, for this year, gives the ephemerides of the whole number—ninety—known at the date of its publication, about the beginning of the year. To this ephemeris contribute a large number (thirty-one) of German astronomers, one of whom resides in this country, two in Russia, and one residing in Germany, works at the expense of our own Government. Besides this catalogue of more or less celebrated German names of contributors, the ephemeris receives contributions from two Americans (Professor Hall, of Washington City, and the present writer); four Swedes; two Poles; one Russian-German; one Dane; one Dutchman; one Frenchman; and one Italian; and by this co-operation, which will probably become more general as time passes, the end is secured, with a comparatively small degree of labor from each of the astronomers engaged in it, excepting three or four, who give nearly their whole time to such calculations.

Since the beginning of the present century, however, the processes necessary have been greatly simplified by the mathematical investigations of Gauss, Encke, G. P. Bond and Hansen, and have also been put into so systematical and beautiful a form that it is a great pleasure for those who like operations of arithmetic to work upon them; and they are also a most admirable training for young astronomers. Some of my pupils at the University of Chicago will, I hope, be able to increase the scanty contributions from America to the admirable ephemeris mentioned, which is really the standard work of its kind for the whole world.

All these statements may be very fine, and yet one may ask, What security have we that, in the first place, the astronomers do not make mistakes in their figures; and, in the second place, that the asteroids do not get badly arranged in their orbits? The computations are made with great care. Tests and cross tests are so piled on one another that it is one of the rarest things in the world for an asteroid-ephemeris to get much out of the way, and, if it does, it is soon found out by actual observation, and the mistake rectified. We know, for instance, with almost absolute certainty, the exact places of eighty-four out of the ninety-one asteroids known before July last; and three since discovered are still in process of observation; and the seven uncertain ones are not in the same region of the heavens with the three new ones, with one exception. Here the question of identity or non-identity is at once decided by what are called the elements—six quantities which can be determined with much accuracy from four observations a few days apart, and each of the six is unlike for any two asteroids by large amounts. The uncertainty whether any newly-found asteroid is really new is but of a few days' duration at most; and it is generally found that one suspected to be new is so; for they are sometimes found by pure accident. A curious case was that of Feronia, which bears the name of the old Roman goddess of freedmen, and was found to be a new one in January, 1862, as follows; Mr. Tuttle, of Cambridge, had found, in 1861, a very faint planet, indeed, which he called Maia. It was so faint that the present writer could barely follow it, with extreme difficulty, by the aid of the great Cambridge telescope, and felt naturally piqued when he learned that his friend, Dr. Peters, of Cambridge, had seen it two weeks longer with a smaller telescope. But, on looking into the matter, he found that Dr. Peters' supposed Maia moved straight enough till a few days before it was lost at Cambridge, and afterwards strayed wildly from its calculated track. On looking the matter up a little more closely, it appeared that Dr. Peters had stumbled upon a new one without knowing it, and, putting three of his later observations together, it at once appeared that very different elements from those of Maia resulted, and the new one received a name significant of the large number of native colored Americans who were then running, not for Congress, but for freedom and ultimate citizenship. It was long before the Emancipation Proclamation, and so the name was hailed as a good omen by some of the Paris scientific journals, and the planet Feronia has gone on its way with the utmost regularity ever since. But the original Maia is lost, and will probably be found at some future time, and, when its elements are computed, will show its identity by that sign, even if it be rather far from what is now supposed to be its track.

It is very desirable that when an astronomer discovers a new asteroid, he should be very cautious in his statement that it is new, unless he be very certain of the fact, and he must be especially careful not to claim a new discovery till all the old planetoids have been accounted for. But this, with the aid of the Berlin ephemeris, is a very simple matter, and I think no astronomer of recognized position has ever been deceived in this way, except in the few cases where there has not been time to hear from all the late discoveries. The contrary mistake of taking a really new asteroid for one of the old ones, whose place is yet a little uncertain, is oftener made; sometimes by the discoverer himself, as in the case of one of Dr. Peters' planets by a rival astronomer whom Dr. Peters had anticipated.

T. H. S.

The State House Job Disapproved in Marshall County.

LACON, Ill., Sept. 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

At the late annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Marshall County, Supervisor McCall presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The last Legislature of our State passed a law [illegible] and the building of an expensive house; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Board of Supervisors of Marshall County, disapprove the action of the Legislature in [illegible] and at this time, oppressively and unjustly [illegible] the State, [illegible] as they are to pay off [illegible] indebtedness, caused by the war to overthrow treason; and in this we [illegible] of ring legislation.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course taken by Colonel Fort of the Senate, and Major Webber, of the House, in their earnest opposition to, and vote against, the measure.

ST. A. MCHOMAS, County Clerk.

THE INDIANS.

Return of the Commission to Omaha.

A Vial of Wrath Uncorked at Sioux City.

The Indian Commission at an Omaha Circus.

An Honest Indian Agent.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 13.

At last, after three weeks of patient endurance, a long farewell has been bidden to the Missouri River. The last drink has been taken from the muddy water which courses down to the gulf; the last sand-bar has been passed; the last gale of wind has blown.

AT SIOUX CITY.

We left Sioux City on Monday—left it without a parting tear, a tender sigh. The great event there was the appearance, on the day previous, of a Sioux City paper, whose editor having committed Democracy at an early age was really quite incapable of cultivating what is called decency. Remarks in various papers relative to that thriving town—where the Christian forbearance of the inhabitants, who look upon him as a fellow-being—certainly a fellow—allows him to publish what is called a paper—led him to make a vehement attack upon the Lieutenant General, and to charge him, among other things, with having used his great influence to crush Sioux City. What object the General could have in crushing Sioux City he did not state, nor did he more than darkly hint at the advisability of ordering out the militia of the city to resist the crushing out process. The epithets used by the starred editor are not current in high-toned society, and would lead one to believe that the only dictionary in his possession was a slang one, and that mutilated at both ends, since most of the naughty words came from the middle of the book. But the militia were not ordered out, and no assaults were made on the members of the Commission. The singular malice of the inhabitants assumed the form of beer, retailed at five cents per glass, which, when drank, ruined one's peace of mind for a day.

THE RETURN TO OMAHA.

We ran a little distance on Monday, and on Tuesday night found ourselves on a bar, forty miles from Omaha. After the process of extrication was over, we went to sleep, and awoke to find ourselves 100 yards nearer Omaha, with the wind blowing so furiously as to drive the vessel against the shore. It was desperate. A yawl was manned, and two of the members of the Commission, its Secretary, and myself, started for Florence, twenty miles distant, expecting there to get a team to Omaha, twenty miles distant by water and six by land. We got there, after a rough navigation of over two hours, and found that the entire population was going to the circus. So we were about to start, when a steamer, the railroad boat Metamora, came in sight. We hailed her and got on, finding there Generals Harney and Terry and some others. We reached Omaha by noon, only to find that we were preceded by some who had gone all the way by land. Thus safe at Omaha, the afternoon was devoted to letter and newspaper reading, and the making of necessary purchases.

THE COMMISSION AT A CIRCUS.

And now I am compelled to stop and consider. I desire to tell how the party spent last night, but it is difficult to find grave and serious words for the subject. They did not, as trifling souls might have done, seek the theatre, where the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" was sternly moral to an audience of seven, or the billiard room, or the drinking saloon, or any other low-toned place. No! They all, from the highest to the lowest, put on their sweet clothes and went to the circus—the circus managed by the man Lake and where is exhibited the untamed Arabian steed—"positively the only." The Generals defiled slowly in, and took seats on the left where there were foolish virgins, with immense waterfalls and a general disposition to talk to men without the formula of an introduction.

While thus sitting and waiting, up steps an unknown individual and expresses his delight at meeting General Sherman.

The General—"I don't recognize you. Stand in the light."

The Unknown—"My name is King. I served three years in your army."

The General—"Yes, yes. What are you doing now? What's your business?"

Mr. King (formerly the Unknown)—"Well, I am in the clown business. I am the clown here. In fact, I shall have the pleasure of appearing before you to-night."

The General—"Ah, indeed? Glad you are doing so well."

Mr. King—"Your presence here is a great card, General. We shall have an immense house. These seats are not the best; come this way."

So he reseated [illegible] still further to the left and then proposed to get them chairs, which offer was declined.

Mr. King—"General, I should like presently to introduce you to our ladies."

The General—"Yes, certainly. (Aside)—I have to humor my soldiers."

Presently reappears King from behind the scenes, holds up his beckoning finger, and says: "This way, if you please, General Sherman." The General placed, and plunging into the secret recesses of the canvas green-room, was lost to sight for ten minutes, and returned to the outer world happier by the acquaintance of the Infant Prodigy, *La Belle Equestrienne*, and several other wonders.

After preliminary tooting by the band, the performance was begun by the Infant Prodigy. As in the days of old, the ring-master wore a yellow vest. The equestrienne, Mlle. Ada, then followed. At her advent a baby, a small baby, which will develop into a good child, set up a shrill scream of reprobation. It raised its voice against any such proceedings. In the meantime the young gentlemen, who were attended by their loves, bought them cream candy.

It is pleasant to watch the different styles of confectionery which young love affects. In the country, Nathan gives Susan lozenges, invariably peppermint. In the small towns, John gives Mary cream candy, while in a city Alfred gives Julia chocolates. It is well that Providence has thus decreed, for, had it been otherwise, it would have been difficult for the provincials to have procured either chocolates or cream candy.

The clown delivered his jokes in the old style, firing them while retreating, as the Parthians did. But the gem of the performance, and that which drew tears of joy down the bronzed cheek of Brigadiers and Majors, was Mazeppa. The play began in the good old way, with much talk about the "Castilian" and "me lady," and bid fair to be nipped in the bud by an enthusiastic son of Poland, somewhere in the rear benches, who undertook to prove to Miss Oliuska that her costume was utterly wrong. The audience, however, signified their willingness to have Oliuska in any costume; so the censor remained tolerably quiet. Miss O. lost ground, though, at a later period, when Mazeppa had been sentenced to death, and she incidently said: "O, pa, he saved my life," and laughed idiotically. Everything went on smoothly for some time, except the letter "R," which had a terrible time of it. Never was a poor fellow so rolled and rattled, and rumbled and rasped as he. The words "tremble" and "traitor" occur five hundred times a piece, and I think the audience would have been satisfied with them alone.

Presently the herald announced that warlike sports would begin—the sports with which warriors beguiled their peaceful hours. They did begin, and consisted of rings through which the rivals attempted to poke sticks. An intoxicated individual from Julesburg here put in a feeble protest and observed that that was not the way in which the warriors at Fort Sedgwick spent their peaceful hours—"not much, it wasn't." Public sentiment, too, was with the man from Julesburg, for none of those present had ever seen warriors thus occupied. Some unpleasantness threatened to appear, when a young lady, with a crook in her hands, twice as long as she was tall, and which she could hardly manage, found Mazeppa, as she said, "in a terrackless" forest. Some present insisted upon the forest. The forest was down in the bills and they must have it. No such substitute as a pole could be tolerated. They were argued out of their whims and order finally reigned.

All went on finely towards the climax, except that when the Khan of Tartary asked how the castle of his foe should be invested, some one suggested that it be invested in lands at Cheyenne. Mazeppa's horse, too, would not at first sink down from exhaustion properly, but had to be taken behind the scenes and whipped to lively music before it would sink properly. Even then Mazeppa had to have one hand free to whip. Taken all in all, the performance was a decided success, and pleased the Commission vastly. I believe the introduction of the circus among the Indians, as a peace measure, will receive due consideration in their report.

AN HONEST INDIAN AGENT.

There is one word which I should say in order to remove any misapprehension which may have arisen from statements contained in previous letters. It was said that many of the Indian agents up the river were concerned in frauds. The special agent for the river is Charles T. Campbell, an old and gallant soldier of the Mexican and the last war, and almost crippled with wounds received in his country's cause. He was chief of artillery of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and, when too severely wounded for field duty, became General Pope's Inspector General, when the latter commanded in the Department of the Northwest. The charges made against him by traders and others are entitled to no credit. He has the confidence of the Indians and the hatred of some of the whites—the strongest proof of his integrity.

CHICAGO AND SOUTHEASTERN ILLINOIS.

An Important Railroad Project.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Sept. 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Enclosed I send you a notice of a railroad meeting held here on the 10th instant, to which I request [illegible]

This convention was not gotten up in the spur of a moment, merely for buncombe, but has long been meditated by the solid men of our community, with a fixed determination to push the road to a speedy completion; and, from indications at the west end of the proposed route, the inducements offered along the line, together with assurances of material assistance from the counties of Union, Webster and Hopkins in Kentucky, we may safely say the road is a fixed fact.

It is unnecessary to go into details as to the amount which will be subscribed by the counties of Gallatin, Saline, Williamson and Jackson to accomplish this. Suffice it to say it is of sufficient magnitude to induce those interested at the western terminus (St. Louis & Mt. Carbon Coal and Railroad Company) to complete the gap as early as possible.

St. Louis has long been anxious to secure direct communication by railroad with Nashville, Tenn., and by building this gap from Carbondale to Shawneetown, (sixty miles), then a continuation through the Counties of Union, Webster and Hopkins to Madisonville, Ky., (thirty-eight miles), she will have almost an air-line to Nashville. We have assurances from the representatives of these three counties in Kentucky, that as soon as this gap is built to Carbondale, they will build the thirty-eight miles required to tap the Nashville & Evansville Railroad.

How will the completion of this road affect Chicago? There are, in the southeastern corner of Illinois, fourteen counties not touched by railroads, and it seems to me that Chicago, and also the Illinois Central Railroad, are unmindful of their interests, if they do not at once endeavor to secure the trade of this section by building a branch from some point between Centralia and Mattoon to this place, with a view of ultimate direct communication with Nashville, Tenn., Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga.

By glancing at a map of Illinois you will see that a route starting, say at Mason, Effingham County, *via* Louisville, Clay County, Fairfield, Wayne County, and Carmi, White County, to this point, is almost an air-line to Nashville, Tenn., passing through the breadth of four counties in this State, taking in the shire towns of all. These four counties of Gallatin, White, Wayne and Clay are not surpassed in agricultural value by any in the State—I might say the world.

A residence of four years here, after living nearly all my life about one hundred miles south of Chicago, has convinced me of the great advantages of climate in this section, over the bleak prairie farther north. All kinds of fruits can be raised here, with complete success, and, with railroad facilities from here to Chicago, you would be enabled to get your supplies at about one-half what you now have to pay for early fruit. Our first strawberries sold at $1.50 per gallon, and soon were a drug at $1, while the earliest peaches sold for $1.50 per bushel, and now are dull at from twenty to fifty cents. In addition to the agricultural advantages of this part of Illinois, I might mention the mineral wealth also, but that is already too well known to require repetition.

This letter is not written for publication, but I simply wish to call your serious attention to this matter, and if you think the interests of Chicago would be benefited by having railroad communication with us, you can give the matter such encouragement, editorially, as it deserves.

We want a railroad, and the prospects for one are good. But a road from here north would benefit us most. Still, if Chicago stands idly by, and will make no attempt and use no exertion to accomplish the end, she will perhaps see, when too late, her error.

It is probable that a committee will visit your city during the fall for the purpose of consultation on this subject; and in the meantime we would be pleased to see THE TRIBUNE encourage the enterprise as much as is consistent with its views.

F. L. R.

Proceedings of the Meeting at Shawneetown.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Sept. 10.

At a grand mass meeting of the citizens of Gallatin County, at the Court House in Shawneetown, Sept. 10, to take into consideration the railroad interests of the county, Orville Pool was unanimously called to the chair, and Thomas S. Ridgway and Bluford Wilson were chosen Secretaries.

The following named gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents: T. S. Hazen, S. K. Gibson, Gallatin County, Illinois; John B. Walker, John B. Earle, Hopkins County, Kentucky; Alfred Edwards, C. W. Cook, Webster County, Kentucky; and Thomas Conway, Judge Davis, Dr. Long, John M. Dyer, Union County, Kentucky.

Charles Burnett, Esq., Judge A. M. L. McBane, Judge R. D. Pearce, Jos. B. Barger, James B. Turner, Nathaniel Holderbey, John Crawford, Sr., A. E. Bruce, and Colonel John A. Callicott were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and reported as follows:

The citizens of Gallatin County, in general meeting assembled, recognizing the vital importance of the speedy construction of a railroad through the county, and desiring, by all the means in their power, to encourage such an enterprise, do resolve—

1. That the interests of Gallatin and contiguous counties imperatively demand that every citizen should lend his best efforts to forward any feasible proposition to construct a road through the territory of said county.

2. That the wealth and financial condition of Gallatin County are such as to justify large inducements in the shape of subscriptions to the capital stock, and donations to any road traversing the breadth of said county.

3. That in view of the proposed roads from St. Louis *via* Carbondale to Shawneetown, and from Centralia, or some point further north on the Illinois Central, to Shawneetown, (each proposing to extend through our neighboring counties in Kentucky, to Madisonville, on the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad), we are disposed to extend to each, or either, the encouragement in our power, and that we will heartily cooperate with our sister counties in Illinois, and our neighbors in Kentucky, in favor of the one which on a fair investigation of the matter, promises the surest and speediest success; and to this end we do further resolve that, in our judgment, the county of Gallatin can and will aid such road by subscription to the amount of $100,000 a county, and an amount nearly, if not quite equal, in individual subscriptions, besides donating 14,000 acres of swamp lands owned by the county. And if either of said projects are put on foot with fair hopes of success, we pledge ourselves to do our utmost to procure such action by our authorities and people as will insure such subscriptions and donations.

4. That a committee be appointed to proceed to Chicago and other points in the interests of a road from Centralia, or some other point on the Illinois Central Railroad, to Shawneetown, and that a similar committee be appointed to proceed to Carbondale and St. Louis, if necessary, to consult with the President and stockholders of the Mt. Carbon Coal and Railroad Company, and others upon the construction of the road from St. Louis via Carbondale to Shawneetown, and that the counties of Union, Webster, and Hopkins, Kentucky, are hereby cordially and earnestly invited to appoint committees to accompany and cooperate with those above provided for.

5. That the committees appointed in the preceding resolution are hereby authorized to call a second meeting of the citizens of this county, at such time, after they have fulfilled the duties assigned them, as they may agree upon.

6. That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the St. Louis and Chicago Boards of Trade, and that the local papers and the St. Louis and Chicago papers be requested to publish the same.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and Thomas S. Ridgway, Charles Carroll, Boughton Temple, S. K. Gibson, C. W. McGehee, General James H. Wilson, D. W. Lusk, Martin Inman and Felix G. Harvey, were selected as the committee to visit Carbondale and St. Louis. Orville Pool, Colonel Frank L. Rhoads, William G. Bowman, John T. Walters, Sam Dagley, J. W. Tunnell, and A. R. Stout, the committee to go to Centralia and Chicago.

Spirited and effective speeches were made by Wm. G. Bowman, of Shawneetown, and Judge S. D. Delaney, Hon. J. S. Geiger, C. W. Cook, members of the Kentucky delegation, and by A. R. Towns, Esq., of Kentucky, who pledged their people to complete the connection through to Madisonville, in Hopkins County, Ky., on the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad, as soon as they were assured of a road to Shawneetown from the Illinois Central Railroad.

The delegations from Kentucky were large, and composed of many of the leading men of the counties interested, all of whom evidenced a spirit entirely in harmony with the object of the meeting.

(Signed) O. POOL, President.

THOS. S. RIDGWAY, BLUFORD WILSON, Secretaries.

A REMARKABLE CRIMINAL CASE.

The Ham Murder Trial in the Montgomery Circuit Court, Indiana.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

One of the most remarkable cases in the annals of crime occurred in Judge Cowan's Court, Eighth Judicial Circuit, Indiana, at its September session, 1867.

A year or two ago an old man named Ham was found murdered, in the most brutal and shocking manner, the body showing signs of blows sufficient to destroy life, and the throat cut from ear to ear. The victim was an inoffensive old man, without an enemy in the world, so that the murderous act was of the most diabolical kind.

A searching investigation caused suspicion to rest upon two individuals named Ingersoll and West, who were immediately arrested. After the arrest, Ingersoll confessed the horrible crime, acknowledging that the two (West and Ingersoll) had done the deed for money—that they had murdered and robbed Ham for a comparatively trifling sum.

According to Ingersoll's confession, the two had induced Ham to accompany them to the woods on Davis' farm, where they struck him down, Ingersoll holding him while West cut the victim's throat from ear to ear. They then robbed the body of five hundred and fifty-two dollars and a pistol, which booty they divided, each taking just two hundred and seventy-five dollars, then one taking the remaining two dollars and the other the pistol. They left the body over night and returned the next [illegible] The body was accidentally [illegible] ten days after the [illegible] confession, but was committed to jail on Ingersoll's statement to await trial.

In December, 1866, Ingersoll, through the assistance of outside parties, managed to break jail and escape. According to his own statement, he fled to Covington the first day; afterwards returned to his home in the southwest part of Montgomery County; thence after a few weeks, fled to Iowa, and finally to a point in Illinois, on the Mississippi, where, pursuing work, he remained until a few weeks ago. Meanwhile the terrible crime was preying upon the miserable life; his days were spent in fearful forebodings and his nights in horrible disquiet. To mitigate, if possible, his agony, he determined to return and deliver himself up to be dealt with as justice required. With this resolve he returned a short time since, secretly, to his friends and made known his purpose, which we believe was fully approved by them. After the escape of Ingersoll, West was discharged from custody for want of evidence. It is said that the friends of West offered a considerable sum of money to Ingersoll to dissuade him from his purpose, knowing that his (Ingersoll's) testimony would be so very strong towards West's conviction. This bribe Ingersoll refused, and on Sunday evening last, September 8th, applied to Sheriff McConnell, at the jail, for admission. He remarked the next morning that the night past was the first that had brought sound or refreshing sleep to his wearied mind. West was immediately re-arrested, and is now in jail awaiting trial.

On Monday, September 11, Ingersoll was brought into court and the indictment for murder in the first degree was read to him. Judge Cowan, before demanding an answer to the charge, asked the prisoner if he had counsel; that if he had not, and wished any, the court would appoint an attorney, giving him reasonable time to make up his answer, after free conference with his legal adviser. To this he replied that he wished no adviser, and that his answer was ready. The nature and consequences of the answer were then stated by Judge Cowan in the usual form, after which to the terrible indictment for murder in the first degree, the prisoner, in a calm, clear voice, responded guilty. According to the statute of Indiana the penalty for the crime of murder is either death or imprisonment for life. The sentence of the court will be delivered before the close of the present term and will probably be imprisonment for life.

All the circumstances of this case make it a remarkable one. First the cold-bloodedness of the murder; then the arrest and the confession; then the escape, with the terrible goadings of conscience which only found relief in a return; afterwards the firm response of guilty to the highest crime known to our law, all together make it in the annals of crime a case of the most wonderful kind.

L. L.

NANTUCKET.

Quaint Scenes on a Seventeenth Century Island.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Sept. 3.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Do not "grave and potent seignors" like yourselves ever grow weary of the constant bustle and excitement of Chicago life? From "far out at sea" I wish to tell you about the place of places to come to when you care to shake the dust of the world off your feet and "fly away and be at rest." Though quite satisfied with the luxury of modern life at Rocky Point, we still had a feeling that our summer's pleasuring would be more complete if ended by a glimpse into this seventeenth century island of Nantucket; so, bidding a fond farewell to our pleasant friends on Narragansett Bay, we started for Hyannis, via Providence and New Bedford, where we took the pretty little steamer "Island Home," which landed us safely at Nantucket, almost before we had begun our "sea dreams;" for it is a sail of only thirty miles, quite free from annoying sensations on such a fine day as we had. Shall I confess a surprise when the cry was first made, "Nantucket is in sight," and found that this island, always a myth and dream-land to me, was indeed a solid, sandy reality—a genuine "*terra firma?*" But there were the white sand hills, and soon we neared the wharf, with their old shingled warehouses, serving only as decaying monuments to the days of yore. A short walk up a crooked old street, with grass springing up between the cobble-stone, brought us to the Ocean House, which, to our delight and astonishment, (for we had said adieu to good dinners when we parted from Mr. Humphrey's liberal care), we found to be a fine hotel. But being model tour-ees, we had no sooner found a comfortable habitation than off we started for Siasconsett, a settlement on the eastern side of the island. Our weary *physiques* gave a growl of remonstrance as we saw an ordinary open wagon designated as our conveyance, and we looked with mild reproach at the leader of our party as the most unusual thoughtlessness for our comfort. "I ordered an open carriage," he meekly said, and his dejected air showed his dream to have been a barouche and span.

Looking down the quaint old street, and into the amazed face of the hostler, we took a sense of our impertinence, and secretly mounted for our ride to the sea. We have since found out that odd, crazy vehicles are among the peculiarities and charms of Nantucket. It is quite difficult to understand the purpose streets or lanes were intended to serve in this village. They are all narrow and crooked, and the houses are not set down at quite an angle to the street, without regard to any modern fashion.

So many of the houses are shingled on all sides and moss-grown, with the queerest roofs and largest chimneys, that, scattered about as they are, the effect is strange enough. Just when we had passed through the town, and were speculating if our host's assurance would prove true, "that we *could* not lose our way," we discovered a storm-worn sign-board, "Siasconsett. Don't rut the roads." Of course we conscientiously resolved to do our best to obey the injunction. But soon we discovered that the caution might have been well enough in the prosperous days of rich sea captains, who, we learned, laid out a broad avenue here, and planted the pines on each side in order to make a beautiful drive. Alas! the pines refused to grow higher than bushes, and the people declined the pleasures planned for them. Now the road is deeply rutted, from which ruts it is far from easy to get out.

There is a legend that at one time the island was very fertile; but strong sea winds have most certainly made it, at present, a perfect sand hill; so that each spear of grass has an heroic air, if it challenges admiration for its courage and perseverance; and farms are few and far between. Our driver, who has ever the dream of the Pacific Railroad before his eyes, informed us that the desert appearance of the country reminded him of the valley of the South Platte, equally dreary and desolate for five hundred miles. Very grateful that our road extended only eight miles, with occasionally a glorious view of the ocean, we soon reached queer old Siasconsett. Most of the houses are rejoicing in a green old age of over a hundred years, and many of them are rented for the summer by New Yorkers. Situated directly on the coast, as the village is, the air is always strong and stimulating. The fishing is unsurpassed, and bold people may enjoy genuine surf-bathing, if they do not mind being subject to the intrusion of sharks and other sea monsters.

Wandering down the old lane, bordered by the quaintest of architectural specimens (the houses are all "clap-boarded with shingles"), and with the ceaseless roar of the sea in one's ears, can you wonder that I slily took an opportunity of proving my identity by hastily glancing into a looking-glass we found in one of the oldest houses, into which we were politely invited by a lady from New York, who appreciated our desire to investigate antiquities? It was all curious enough to satisfy my idea of what the island of Nantucket should be. There seemed to be something really weird about the place, when a fog settled down on sea and land, and we were glad to think of returning to our pleasant hotel. With the remembrance of the excellent tea we found awaiting us, I can no longer refrain from telling you what a perfectly-kept house is this same "Ocean House." Mr. E. W. Allen, formerly Collector of this port, is the host, and his charming wife, a genuine New England housekeeper, superintends every detail in the arrangements for their boarders' comfort. The whole is scrupulously neat, and the table as excellent as can be found—real home fare. With such truly delightful accommodations I cannot understand why the island of Nantucket should not become a favorite summer resort. The fishing is rarely fine, and the shooting is good; and altogether—such freedom from conventionalities—life here could be so full of rest and peace that the prospect of a two-months' sojourn on this island would seem delightful to me. There is little that is picturesque in the scenery, but quaintness quite compensates for this want of fine scenery. We had a grand walk on the beautiful sea beach of the south shore, gathering shells as the waves deposited them at our feet, and listening to the inspiration of old Ocean's voice. Here, too, you find fishermen like those one reads of, who gladly "spin long yarns" (in Nantucket vernacular) for your special amusement.

But does any one impatiently ask, "What peculiarity impressed you most strikingly in Nantucket?" I reply, the aged men and women. Never have I seen so many of advanced age. The inhabitants are mostly old people, and of such extreme old age! The ancient burying ground is filled with graves of young girls, who were early carried away by that fatal disease of the seaboard, consumption. There are, too, many tombs of sea captains, laid to rest in the times when crowds of ships gathered at the wharf, now only long rows of decaying, moss-covered piles. Another peculiarity of Nantucket I observed was the post-boy with a regular post-horn, going daily through the village after the arrival of the boat. Of course, these good people have a genuine peddler, ringing his bell each morning under their windows. At an unearthly hour, one morning, roused by the ding dong, I peeped through the blinds at this curiosity, and found myself amply repaid by a sight of this relic of antiquity, the labels upon whose cart were too numerous to mention. It is, indeed, rare that one sees so complete a travelling business street upon wheels. But antique and interesting as is Nantucket, it was a glad thought that our life in Chicago was not in "the dead past," but in the progressive, stirring nineteenth century. There was a feeling of real regret that we could not wander a few days longer through the crooked, grass-grown streets—and yet we were happy enough at last to be "homeward bound."

J.

Disastrous Fire at Fond du Lac, Wis.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

At twelve o'clock last night the extensive wagon shops of Lawrence & McRae, on Second street, were found to be on fire and were soon consumed, together with other shops in the immediate vicinity—ten buildings in all. Twelve hundred dollars' worth of hose, together with cart, were also burned. The entire loss will fall within twenty-five thousand dollars, about half of which was insured. The telegraph wires, which [illegible] by the [illegible]

Con.

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

The Causes of the Failure to Let the Labor of the Convicts.

Plots of the Old "Penitentiary Ring."

The Institution Under the New System—Improvements—Regulations, Prospects, etc.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Sept. 14.

The State Penitentiary Commissioners have been in session for the past few days, to solve the problem of the future of that institution. The new Penitentiary law, passed at the extra session of the Legislature, on the 28th of June last, required them to advertise immediately, for thirty days, for proposals to let the labor of the convicts, and in case of their failing to make satisfactory contracts for such labor, to advertise again for thirty days. The Commissioners have thus advertised. At the end of the first thirty days' advertising, they received bids, and made contracts for only ninety shoemakers and thirty cigarmakers. They then proceeded to advertise again for thirty days, and met on Wednesday last, to receive and act upon proposals, but your correspondent is informed that there was not a solitary response to their advertisement. The consequence is that the Commissioners and Warden are obliged to employ the thousand convicts now in the institution, as best they can, as they have been doing for the past two months.

The failure to receive bids for the labor is evidently owing in some measure to the notices published by Colonel R. B. Hatch, late one of the lessees—who, until lately, refused to join his partners in giving up the Penitentiary lease—to the effect that he would claim one-sixth of the contract price of all such labor. This created an impression that contractors would, if hiring any of the labor, become involved in suits at law, and be subjected to other annoyances. Colonel Hatch and his friends, seeing the mischief they have done to the interests of the State, now regret the course he adopted in this matter.

Another cause of the failure to receive bids is the course of those who form what is known as "the old Penitentiary ring"—men who have always heretofore "run" the Penitentiary, as lessees, for their own individual profit, and at great expense to the State, and who, now that the officers of the State are endeavoring to run it *for* the State, are fearful that the new order of things will be a success, and that thus certain nice little schemes of their own for recovering possession of the Penitentiary at the meeting of the next Legislature will be frustrated. The members of this "old Penitentiary ring" have for weeks past been busily circulating all kinds of false and mischievous rumors, derogatory to the institution, its discipline and management. One of these reports was to the effect that there has been a woful relaxation of discipline; that convicts would not work; that they were getting the upper hand of the officers in charge, and that there was great danger continually of an insurrection, a bloody massacre, and a general destruction of property. This report was, no doubt, concocted purposely to deter contractors from making bids or risking their capital in stock or machinery in prison shops. The report is totally false—a cowardly "invention of the enemy." The discipline of the prison has never been better or more satisfactory than it has been under the new management. The convicts feel better satisfied, are more contented, work more cheerfully and faithfully, and appear to be in better condition in every respect since they have become aware that they are working for the State and are under the care and in the keeping of the State, instead of being the slaves of a set of avaricious, heartless and merciless lessees, whose only interest was to make money out of them, and who had no more care for or appreciation of the reformatory or humanity side of the prison question than a cattle driver has for his chattels.

But there is still another reason why the Commissioners have been embarrassed in their efforts to make desirable or profitable contracts for this labor. The Copperhead organs in all parts of the State, receiving their inspiration from the Chicago *Times*, Springfield *Register* and Joliet *Signal*, have, from time to time, since the Penitentiary has ceased to be in the possession of the Democratic lessees, opened their batteries of malice, falsehood and slander against the new system and the new management. This partisan warfare has had more or less effect. Contractors have been prejudiced and misled. It is needless to say that the object of the Copperhead assaults upon the Penitentiary, under the State management system, is to prepare the public mind for the raid that the "old Penitentiary ring" (Copperheads) intend to make upon the next Legislature to recover possession of the institution, and again make it a machine for personal and partisan aggrandizement at heavy expense to the State. The Democratic leaders, during the two years of their lease system, swindled the State out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, in the shape of Penitentiary claims. They are annoyed at losing this "fat take," and mean to recover it at the first opportunity, if possible; and should the Copperhead party secure a majority in the next Legislature one of the first acts of that body would be to take the Penitentiary out of the control of the State, and vote it into the hungry maws of the "old Penitentiary ring."

But the Commissioners and Warden who are now running the Penitentiary under the excellent system of the new law, are determined to demonstrate to the people of the State that this Penitentiary can be operated, not only humanely and reformatorily, but even profitably to the State—that this big financial leak can be stopped—and that the labor of the Penitentiary can be made to pay all the expenses of the institution, and more too. Finding themselves obliged to operate this labor themselves to the best advantage, they are now energetically engaged in the economical purchase of materials and machinery, preparatory to manufacturing barrels, cut-stone work, wagons, plows, chairs, rustic work, etc., to be sold in the market. They are, also, now engaged in finishing the still uncompleted buildings, walls and grading, and in repairing the State machinery and the heating and water-pipe arrangements, which the lessees, Sanger, Pitman & Buckmaster, on the surrender of their lease, left in a very worn and dilapidated condition. Sixteen thousand dollars will have to be expended at once in making necessary repairs—a sum that ought properly to be charged to the lessees who, in their money-making operations, had literally worn the institution and its inmates threadbare.

The cooper shops of the Penitentiary are now turning out about 800 pork and flour barrels daily. The wagon-shop is turning out excellent specimens of wagons and buggies. The stone-cutters have all they can do, and are turning out first-class cut stone for monuments, gate-posts, window-sills, arches, steps, pillars, etc.

The Warden's house is so far completed that the Warden and the other officers of the institution have taken up their quarters therein. Every able-bodied convict in the prison is now employed at some sort of work, and made to "pay his way," as nearly as possible. There are about 280 convict cripples and 32 convict women, who are almost entirely unproductive as yet.

The Commissioners have recently framed new rules and regulations for the internal government of the prison. The discipline has greatly improved. There is now rarely any necessity for punishment. The privilege of reading the better class of newspapers and magazines, the law enabling convicts to reduce the term of their sentence by uniform good behavior, the improved chaplaincy regulations, and the regulation for paying convicts for work done in excess of their daily tasks, are having a wonderful effect in stimulating the convicts to obedience, industry and cheerfulness. The object of the present system appears to have a reformatory and humanizing influence upon the bad men who are sentenced to the prison, to make better men of them, and prepare them for good citizens when discharged.

My general conclusion is that the people of the State ought to encourage and sustain the present system and good management of the Penitentiary, for I am fully convinced that it is the best we have ever had.

Domestic Industry Among the Indians.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The disposal and future treatment of the Indians will be thoroughly discussed during the next session of Congress. The Commissioners now visiting the hostile tribes will discover many important facts, and make many suggestions to Congress, which will furnish to the country clearer views of matters on the frontier, and enable Congress to remodel the entire Indian policy, extending to the tribes that treatment in the future which will be calculated to elevate in the scale of humanity a class of people who are susceptible of culture. As guardian of these wandering tribes, the Government must meet the requirements of their nature, and, as their hunting grounds are being circumscribed, and consequently their means of living are being diminished yearly, they must be taught those arts which must procure for them a livelihood. Among the most important branches which can be introduced is that [illegible] suggested by Mr. Goodale under the encouragement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who [illegible] much favor his plan to introduce domestic industry among the Indians which is now being done among some of the Mission schools. I trust that Congress, at its next session, will provide the necessary means to introduce this system among all of the tribes, which consist of furnishing their women hand spinning-wheels and highly colored rolls suited to the fancy of different tribes, and, after instructing them in spinning, to furnish them with a new style of hand-loom. It is believed that little difficulty will be experienced in teaching them to fabricate their own blankets and wearing apparel. Mr. Goodale has visited many of the tribes of Kansas, who received his plan with much interest, and are eager to embrace an opportunity which will enable them to manufacture their own clothing. A blanket manufactured by an Indian woman, with bright and glaring colors, together with rolls and yarn of every shade and color, was shown to them, which is at once attractive to the eye of all Indians, and makes them at once desirous to become skilled in the art of blending with their eyes and hands those beautiful colors. He is very positive that nearly all of the tribes, including most of those that are now hostile, will become easily and rapidly domesticated, and taught to occupy their time in this useful manner. Attracted at first through the novelty of high colors, for which they have a great fondness, after this they will continue in its pursuit as a means of support.

THE FINANCES.

General Butler on the National Finances.

In a letter to the New York *Evening Post* General Butler alludes as follows to his views upon finance, "curiously expressed" and recently published, as compared with those set forth in the speeches of Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

At the time of my reported conversation I had not seen Mr. Pendleton's views, and only a resume of them since. The difference between Mr. Pendleton and myself is radical, and cannot well be overlooked without intellectual blindness. Mr. Pendleton desires the Government, by an exercise of its supreme power, to issue an amount of its promises to pay on demand without interest, (that is legal tenders), and force its creditors by interest-bearing bonds to take such issue in payment. Of course such issue would at once depreciate the currency, and would be virtual repudiation, which I have not favored and do not favor, either directly or indirectly.

My proposition is that the Government shall offer to the country a new loan, secured by interest in currency bonds payable at long date, to which all future issues of Government bonds shall be assimilated, so as to make one class of Government securities only, instead of the nineteen different classes we have now, and with the proceeds of such loan pay off our highest class of interest gold-bearing bonds as they become due, not to increase, and thereby depreciate, the currency, but render the currency and credit of the Government more stable, and, therefore, all the most valuable by reducing the debt by a reduction of interest and increase of taxable property, causing our loans to be taken up at our own country, so that we may not be obliged to pay tribute to foreign capital, as we now do, at a rate of interest exceeding three times what they charge their own Governments.

To the assertion of your correspondent that "a dollar is a dollar containing twenty-five and three-quarter grains of gold," I answer that the value of that dollar, both in silver and gold, has been three times changed by the Government, and that a dollar in silver or a dollar in gold now is not worth so much as the early coinage, to say nothing of the legal-tender dollars.

To the assertion that by this course the public creditor by five-twenty bonds is injured, I reply that I propose to pay him, when his obligation falls due, in precisely the same currency or money which the Government has provided for every other creditor, public or private, to be paid in, and that which it is declared, upon the back of every legal-tender note he may be paid in, the best and most valuable money which the credit of the country can sustain, bearing relation to-day to gold as 143 to 100—while the money that these Five-Twenty creditors lent the Government, (being the best which the then credit of the Government could afford) stood in relation to gold as 200 and 285 to 100. If the Government pays them in a currency from 50 to 100 per cent better than they lent the Government, of what have they to complain, save that the Government will not tax the people to pay them a usurious share; or, in other words, will not tax the people to enable the capitalist to make a speculation out of the war necessities of the Government?

History tells of no Government which has yet paid its creditors all they loaned to it, and thus made them whole, and doubt whether good faith, good conscience or equity require this Government to pay its creditors three times what it receives from them, with interest at six per cent on the treble amount. Of course, if any contract to do that be shown, "the Jew shall have his bond, but not one drop of Christian blood."

It is not true that I have "called for the issue of any more legal tender notes," save to take the place of bank notes withdrawn from circulation and thus save to the people the interest thereon. I do not intend to argue these questions—only to correct misrepresentation. I beg leave in closing to repeat that I do not propose to depreciate, but to enhance, the value of the currency—not to do injustice to the public creditor, but to pay him according to the letter and spirit of his obligation and to secure him from the danger of repudiation, which will surely follow an attempt at enforcement upon the people by their own votes of an unjust and unconscionable transaction under the guise of a contract.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

GENERAL SICKLES.

His Speech in New York City.

General Sickles received a flattering ovation in New York, on Friday last, from his old comrades of the Excelsior Brigade, the Grand Army of the Republic, and officers and men of the old volunteer army generally. General Sickles was received with continued cheers, and leaning on his crutches addressed the assemblage as follows:

COMRADES, FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: No one could receive this welcome without grateful acknowledgments. It is for me another testimonial of the affectionate attachment of my old comrades, and yet another proof of the indulgent regard of my friends and fellow-citizens. I thank you, General Sharpe, to accept my thanks for the commendation you have bestowed upon my services, and my thanks are a thousand times repeated to this large assemblage for their hearty endorsement of your address. This meeting brings back glorious recollections of dangers you have bravely met; of sacrifices you have cheerfully borne; of your fortitude under reverses when many at home were desponding; of your victories nobly won, of your generosity to the vanquished, and of your immovable faith in the final success of our arms and in the good Providence which would preserve the Republic. I am glad to see you are not unmindful of fraternal ties which bind the old army together in true brotherhood. Without making these organizations political, which would disturb their harmony and impair their usefulness, they can do much to promote the benevolent objects of their founders, and to secure justice to our old comrades and their families. All honor to the Grand Army of the Republic! [Cheers.] While the American people cherish in grateful remembrance the fidelity and valor which saved the nation, they will not forget the sacrifices of four years of war to be wasted. [Applause.] In the prosecution of the war no institution, no party, no man was permitted to stand in the way. [Applause.] In the settlement of the terms of peace the will of the majority of the loyal people represented in Congress [applause] must and shall be obeyed [loud applause] by all departments of the Government, and by every citizen, by every Magistrate and by every soldier. [Cheers.] The destiny of the Republic is safe in the hands of the people who put down the rebellion. [Applause.] This is not the time nor the occasion for me to discuss any personal or political issues. There are matters of deep interest to all of us now engaging the public attention, about which I should like some day to know your views. [A voice—Hurrah for Sheridan [illegible] Laughter and cheers for Sheridan.] [illegible] possibly you may desire hereafter to know more. I shall not refer to my recent service in the Carolinas, any further than to declare that I have obeyed all the orders I have ever received, and that I faithfully endeavored to exercise the authority I possessed for the welfare of the people committed to my charge, according to the true intent and meaning of the laws which govern my action. Much remains to be done before our beloved country can enjoy the repose and security you won for her at Gettysburg, at Atlanta, at Spottsylvania, at Winchester and Richmond. The enemies who surrendered to Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan, [loud cheers,] are now on their parole of honor to obey the laws of the land; and I believe their paroles will be kept whenever the Government, in all its departments, is agreed upon the duty to be performed. The will of the people who put down the rebellion must be executed. [Applause.] Then and not till then shall we have peace. Let us have faith in the future. Let no one take counsel of the timid. Whenever they may be tried and found wanting, the army of to-day, and the armies of 1865, the citizen soldiers of the Republic, and Grant, [loud cheers,] their invincible leader, will never falter—never fail.

General Sickles concluded amid loud and long continued cheers, and retired into the hotel, where for some time he continued to receive his friends. The serenade was concluded at 10:30 o'clock, and the large assemblage gradually dispersed.

A RIOT IN CHURCH.

Brutal Conduct by a Canadian Priest.

From the Prescott (C. W.) Telegraph.

A most disgraceful scene occurred in the Catholic Church in this place on Sunday last, arising from the animosities engendered by the late election. Father Roche, the priest, who is well, if not favorably known, is a shanty man, and on the Sabbath previous, in an electioneering speech of about an hour, which would not have done him credit on a week day, and in a less sacred place, exhorted his congregation to support, by their votes, the Tory candidate. On that occasion, about half his congregation left in disgust, but were followed out of doors by vulgar, abusive epithets hurled after them by the enraged priest. This affair on the eve of election, created great excitement in the town, but was entirely eclipsed by the proceedings of last Sunday.

Father Roche, although his party had won the election, could not be satisfied without pouring a broadside or two into the ranks of those who had dared to think for themselves and vote according to their convictions of duty. He accordingly commenced another political sermon, which shortly degenerated into gross personalities, which were the immediate causes of raising a row which would have disgraced any properly conducted liquor saloon. He singled out his victim for the sacrificial altar, a respectable gentleman and member of the Church, Mr. J. Gray, alluding to him in such a pointed manner that no one could fail to understand who was the person meant, and insulting him by a coarse reference to an unfortunate brother, once generally admired for his character and abilities, but now under treatment in consequence of an injury sustained in his spine, in the Provincial Asylum. This cruel attack aroused Mr. Gray's indignation, and he advanced up the aisle in front of the priest and spoke nearly as follows: "Father Roche, I respect the sacred dignity of your priesthood; I respect the sacred house of God; but dare not to attack my dear dying brother. Attack me if you will, but spare him." Enraged at this bold and unexpected movement, the priest called for a man to put Mr. G. out, but no one responded, as nearly the whole congregation was in sympathy with Mr. G. and at heart endorsed his conduct. Their action was a proof of this. The priest then appealed to the soldiers present to put him out, but the soldiers did not obey orders.

Mr. Gray then continued, substantially as follows: "Father Roche, I appeal to this congregation to say whether you have not scandalized them by your conduct and disgraced the ministry. And, if so, I ask them to mark their disapproval of your conduct by leaving the church." At this point indescribable confusion reigned. Women and children wept and screamed while all arose to leave. Two men, seemingly with hostile intent, approached Mr. G. but an overpowering number of his friends and sympathizers rushed to the rescue. One of the congregation was struck by a supporter of the priest, but the assailant was soon pitched out of doors.

Mr. Gray's [illegible] in tears at the priest's remarks and the disgraceful riot which ensued. As [illegible]

A DISHONEST BANK PRESIDENT.

Large Defalcations in Kingston—$281,000 Missing.

From the Rondout (N. Y.) [illegible]

Kingston is supplying us with [illegible] sensational items of the [illegible] character. The latest [illegible] day last, and proves to be one of the [illegible] swindles on record.

For some years Kingston society [illegible] by the Jonathan H. Hasbrouck [illegible] They passed upon the credentials of candidates for admission into society; proudly held aloof from less pretentious mortals. Above all others was distinguished for [illegible] gance and display. It [illegible] been done on the most [illegible] were thus suddenly [illegible] ignorance.

Jonathan H. Hasbrouck was President of the First National Bank of Kingston [illegible] directors recently made the discovery [illegible] had embezzled $81,000 of [illegible] date being some time in May [illegible] after the transfer of James [illegible] the bank to the Ulster County [illegible] tution. The money was in [illegible] certificate for that amount [illegible] Hatch, of New York, and [illegible] the vault. On examination [illegible] to be missing, and Mr. Hasbrouck [illegible] to having converted it into [illegible] used the funds, and turned over to [illegible] all his property, consisting of [illegible] bank stock, and railroad stock [illegible] fully secure if not compelled [illegible] rupt Act to let his other creditors [illegible] these securities.

The matter having become [illegible] facts were speedily developed [illegible] that Hasbrouck has deliberately [illegible] apparently unlimited number of [illegible] was his custom to receive funds from parties for investment in Government [illegible] ties, giving them a certificate for the [illegible] in his own name, while the parties [illegible] that they had the certificate of the [illegible] of the bank.

His operations in this way have been large. He held out extra inducements to parties to buy their bonds through him. The following list embraces the greater part of those who have suffered in this way, though doubtless there are others whose names have not been made public:

J. E. Van Etten, $3,000; Isaac Lefever, $[illegible]; J. Howell, $[illegible]; [illegible] Van Etten, $2,000; G. W. Lefever, $[illegible]; Lefever, $2,000; Sisters Lefever, $[illegible]; Hoar, $1,[illegible]; A. Cartwright, $[illegible]; Kestor, $1,500; Mary Rockwell, $[illegible]; Kestor, $1,000; Eliza Kestor, $[illegible]; [illegible]; Charles [illegible] Bloom, $[illegible]; Jan Van Wagenen, $[illegible]; [illegible]; Philip Hendricks, $400; Martin [illegible]; Miss Thompson, $1,500; Louis [illegible]; $700. Total, $138,000.

In addition to these, Samuel Dimmick [illegible] $11,000 thus invested, for which he [illegible] last week from Mr. H. stock and [illegible] for $11,000. This is supposed to [illegible] under the Bankrupt Act. Mr. Hasbrouck's additional liabilities are as follows: National Bank, New York, $30,000; Hatch, $11,000; First National Bank, [illegible] ton, $91,000; total, $132,000. Making with Dimmick's $11,000, of $[illegible]. [illegible] National Bank of New York is [illegible] by the pledge of $65,000 of bank [illegible] collateral.

Hasbrouck's manner of proceeding [illegible] pretend he had bought the bonds, [illegible] induce the parties to leave them for [illegible] keeping in the splendid vault of the [illegible] stating that he would cut off the [illegible] when maturing.

He never bought the bonds but paid interest regularly, and the parties thus unsuspicious, and supposed their money safely invested and their bonds secure in the vault of the bank.

The National Bank Examiner has examined the bank's books, accounts, and [illegible] finds it all right, and pronounced it [illegible] day in a safe condition. It is probable, however that the decisions of the courts will hold the transfer of Hasbrouck's property to be illegal; in that event the bank will have to close.

The money was expended in stock [illegible] and in extravagant living. It is supposed that he lived at the rate of $15,000 per annum. Nothing was too expensive for his family, who doubtless supposed everything was right, and that their property was real and not imaginary.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Presidential Programme for a Threatened Coup d'Etat.

Washington Correspondence (Sept. 17) of the New York Tribune.

For several days past, men here who have the reputation of being confidential advisers of the President, have been giving out that Johnson has said that he would remain quiet until after the fall elections. The following, however, which is from the Washington correspondent of a Charleston paper of the 14th, is significant, for the reason that the author is a writer for the President's organ here, and a warm friend of the President. He is an old Democratic politician and secessionist, who, when Buchanan ruled at the White House, was honored with being called in to consult and advise at the Cabinet meetings. Here is what he says:

The President is expected to act upon his line of operations in the course of a week. When he leaves for the Antietam Monument celebration, he is to have the amnesty proclamation, remove Seward from the Cabinet, and invite [illegible] General Kendall to resign. It is also asserted that another proclamation, following up [illegible] of September 2, about civil supremacy, will be issued [illegible] developing the principles therein asserted [illegible] very important subjects. The proclamation [illegible] the Executive power in the broadest terms [illegible] Of course, it did not require [illegible] trade of constitutional prerogative for the purpose of censuring General Sickles [illegible] alleged hindrance of a process [illegible] United States Court in North Carolina. The President [illegible] advised and urged by the Democratic (Copperheads) to perform a *coup d'etat*, by which the people would be [illegible] and delighted, and then [illegible] for the disgrace of [illegible] "Impeachment" removal, which without resistance. It was expected that he would disperse this XLth Congress last July, but he was not then up to [illegible] There was no doubt in the whole Cabinet [illegible] energetic movement. Besides the President [illegible] not always act upon the theories which he [illegible] his way, however, if properly supported by [illegible] around him, announce in a proclamation [illegible] early day, of the meeting of Congress [illegible] it is in the constitution, the right and [illegible] the Constitution, as the supreme [illegible] of the land, shall be preserved inviolate, and that as the acts of Congress are unconstitutional they should and will be [illegible] further executed. An issue will then be [illegible] between the President, who stands on the Constitution, and the Rump Congress, which is "hanging on the verge" of the Constitution [illegible] claims to be outside of the Constitution. The President must, of course, have an able [illegible] and advocate a bold, strong man, before [illegible] that set Congress at defiance. Mr. Seward [illegible] oppose his new position, but Judge Black is ready to support it with the utmost ardor and ability. The State Department will be offered to Judge Black, and he will accept it with the utmost confidence in the justice [illegible] the success of his views. If Judge Black's advice is really adopted and acted upon, it is likely that the President, in some crisis of the subsequent struggle with Congress, will become [illegible] or hesitate, and that the Judge will have occasion to repeat the exclamation imputed to Lord [illegible] when he found that Charles had deceived him. In connection with this it may be stated that Johnson men here assert that he has ready, upon sending to Congress, on the day they assemble, a message, the purport of which will be a late proclamation of civil supremacy. [illegible] Government officials throughout the country [illegible] being supplied with a copy of this proclamation, as Johnson intends making a final fling of it by putting it to Congress in official form.

Particulars of a Horrid Murder in Southwestern Missouri.

MARAMAN, St. Clair County, Mo., Sept. [illegible]

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I am again called upon to record one of the most horrid murders that has been committed in this country since the close of the war. I cannot learn the name of the unfortunate man, nor the name of the murderers, but I am within twelve miles of the place of the murder, and have learned the particulars from Rev. Mr. Speed, who came from there to-day, and also lives in this neighborhood.

The murdered man recently sold a small possession near Springfield, in this State. Taking his team and wagon, and loading his furniture, he started with his wife and four small children, one in arms, for Dade or Bates County, to open a mercantile business. On the way he drove the team, while a boy, about fifteen years old and a hired man, about twenty, drove the stock behind. He was followed by three men, who passed him several times, till at last he suspected that all was not right. When near a little place in Bates County, called Prairie City, these three men came up and asked if he had any arms. He replied that he had, and told his wife to get them out, and while she was doing so they shot him through the head, killing him almost instantly. They took from him fourteen hundred dollars, and from the hired man twenty and from the boy ten. But this did not satisfy their thirst for plunder. They even made the family get down from the wagon, and then drove off the team, leaving the bereaved wife with her helpless babes standing in the road. But thank God, they did not drive the team long. They all three, at the present writing, hang on a tree but a little way southwest of here. We have vigilance committees all through this country that have had considerable practice for the last year. [illegible] thieves are getting very scarce, and [illegible] escape, and since the Sheriff of Vernon County was murdered, no murderer has escaped.

J. L.

Holmes and Saxe on Horses.

In reference to invitations to visit the Horse Fair at Springfield, Mass., the great humorists of New England sent these two specimens of fun:

DEAR SIR: I am much obliged to you for the invitation to appear (on horseback) at the [illegible] I doubt not you would find plenty of nice bits ready for the flying [illegible] saddle of venison may form a part of the entertainment. Unfortunately, as it happens [illegible] grand sweepstake on the 10th, the [illegible] through Springfield, but [illegible] Boston. In plain English, the 10th of [illegible] the day appointed for the annual [illegible] the family to which the horse belongs [illegible] field to its city quarters. Now, my [illegible] once has taught me that in this world [illegible] so much weight is carried the [illegible] nothing else during the full week [illegible] place. If there should be any report [illegible] trotting, running, or flying [illegible]

Yours very truly,

[Signed] O. W. HOLMES.

Mr. Saxe's note is similar, and [illegible] himself:

GENTLEMEN: I am very sorry that I [illegible] be a witness of your [illegible] born Vermonter, who [illegible] Arab for [illegible] charge [illegible] "course" of my [illegible] the manner of Alexander [illegible] naturalists, I [illegible] In short, [illegible] Springfield [illegible] banquet on the [illegible] Yours very truly, [illegible]

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Court—Important Decision—No Power in the City to Impose a Penalty for Non-Payment.

[illegible] of Places of Deposit in Bankruptcy.

[illegible] and New Suits—Divorce Proceedings.

[illegible]

Northwestern National Bank of Chicago vs. Timothy Wright. Assumpsit. [illegible]

[illegible]

DRESS AND ITS ECCENTRICITIES.

From the Advance Sheets of London Society.

Some very motherly people have photographs taken of their children year by year, that they may have memorials of the various changes which naturally take place. It would not be amiss if, by some similar means, the changes of fashion could be perpetuated. [illegible]

[illegible]

A DELINQUENT BANK PRESIDENT.

[illegible]

Jonathan H. Hasbrouck [illegible] the First National Bank of Kingston [illegible]

AND THE PRESIDENT.

[illegible]

Court—Important [illegible]—No Power in [illegible] City to Impose [illegible] Non-Payment.

[illegible] of Places of Deposit [illegible] Bankruptcy.

[illegible] and New Suits—Divorce Proceedings.

[illegible]

DRESS AND ITS ECCENTRICITIES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16.

[illegible]

The "Independent Telegraph Company" have opened offices in this city for the purpose of doing a general telegraphing business. [illegible]

[illegible]

LATER.

[illegible]

The Income Tax in England.

[illegible]

Hops.

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, September 16.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past forty-eight hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1867.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House-st., New Orleans, [illegible]

From an Eminent Chemist,

[illegible]

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,

Analytical Chemist,

Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.

Wheaton's Ointment

[illegible]

Good News! Good News at Last!

[illegible]

Catarrh.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

Roofing Slate.

ROOFING SLATE.

NEW YORK SLATE COMPANY,

MIDDLE GRANVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, N. Y.

[illegible]

Hotels.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON.

[illegible]

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Bankers.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, and No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW YORK,

[illegible]

General Notices.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

[illegible]

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA AND CLARKE RASPBERRIES.

[illegible]

Educational.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS [illegible]

[illegible] JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

[illegible]

Medical.

THIS IS THE SEASON

When changes of weather, climate and food are most likely to produce sickness.

[illegible]

PLANTATION BITTERS.

[illegible]

S—T—1860—X.

[illegible]

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

NEW YORK.

White Lead.

ST. LOUIS LEAD AND OIL CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Linseed and Castor Oils,

St. Louis Lead and Oil Co.'s

Warranted Strictly Pure

White Lead!

STANDARD PURE, UNION,

AND OTHER BRANDS OF

WHITE LEAD.

FOR SALE BY

LEWIS HAM & CO.,

SMITH & DWYER,

HOOKERS & CO.,

And all Wholesale Druggists.

Gold and Silber. Watches.



SUPERIOR IMITATION

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

"The Oreide Watch Factory."

Oreide—a new composition of our own discovery, [illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,

[illegible] Nassau-st., New York.

A SUPERB STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, [illegible]

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,

Via Panama Railroad.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock on October 14, 1867, for the construction of a stone Court House at Winterset, Iowa. Plan, specification and terms can be seen at the Clerk's office, in Winterset, Iowa, from and after September 14, 1867.

Contractors will be required to give bond with approved security, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract.

Proposals must be addressed to the "Court House Building Committee," and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the Committee, that he has the necessary skill and ability to perform the work. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

THOS. W. STYLES,

Chairman of the Building Committee.

Scales.



FAIRBANKS

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES,

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

[illegible] Lake-st., Chicago.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

[illegible]

"SOZODONT"

BECOME THE

STAPLE DENTIFRICE

OF AMERICA?

Simply because it is impossible to use it even for a week without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums and the breath.

Read the proof of its great efficacy. "SOZODONT" [illegible]

(From one of the first Chemists of the country.)

[illegible]

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,

Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,

Analytical Chemists.

Read the testimony of a few of the many eminent Clergymen and their Families, of New York City, who having used the SOZODONT for a long time past, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, give it their special commendation:

Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, Pastor Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.

Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., Presbyterian Church, Fifth av.

Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, M. E. City Missionary.

Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway.

Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place.

Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway.

Rev. G. W. ADAMS, M. E. Church, [illegible]

Rev. HEMAN BANGS, [illegible] M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor [illegible] Church, [illegible]

Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, University Place.

Rev. A. E. RANKIN, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-second-st.

Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., Pastor of Old Dutch Reformed, Lafayette Place.

(From G. P. J. COLBURN, Doctor of Dental Surgery, New York.)

[illegible]

(From F. A. [illegible] Ex-Governor PENNINGTON, Newark, N. J., late Speaker of the House of Representatives, at Washington.)

[illegible]

(From Mr. J. R. DILLINGHAM, Dentist, Boston, Mass.)

[illegible]

(From Mr. C. R. THURSTON, Dentist, Newark, N. J.)

[illegible]

From ALEXANDER N. DOUGHERTY, M. D., [illegible]

[illegible]

(From Mr. A. A. JOHNSON, Dentist, Lowell, Mass.)

[illegible]

(From JAMES MAIRS, M. D., [illegible])

[illegible]

ENDORSED BY EMINENT

DENTISTS,

CHEMISTS,

PHYSICIANS,

MINISTERS,

LITERARY MEN,

MERCHANTS,

BANKERS, &c.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS

[illegible] Invaluable Preparation for the Teeth,

"SOZODONT,"

Has brought out many villainous imitations [illegible]

"SOZODONT"

is very small, owing to the very expensive materials used in its composition.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the Country.

Beware of Imitations. [illegible]

HALL & RUCKEL,

[illegible]

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THE CITY.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—One hundred and five marriage licenses were issued in this county during the week ending Saturday evening last.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—No quorum was present yesterday at the rooms of the Board of Health, and consequently no meeting was held.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of this society will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at its rooms on Dearborn street.

BATTERY B.—The members of Battery B, First Illinois Light Artillery, are requested to meet at the German Hall, corner of Indiana and Wells street, at noon to-day, to attend the funeral of their late comrade, Charles G. Hemming.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D., will lecture on "Religious Parties and Religious Work in Great Britain," this evening at the First Congregational Church, corner of Green and Washington streets. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MECHANICS' FAIR.—The Mechanics' Exhibition and Fair will open at the West Side Rink this evening at half-past 7 o'clock. It is expected that Mayor Rice and other prominent citizens will be present at the opening, and the Union Band will be in attendance. The building will be open during the day for the reception of goods.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—A meeting of billiardists was to have been held on Saturday at the factory of J. M. Brunswick & Bro., Nos. 47 and 49 State street, to make arrangements for the tournament to be held during the last week of the month. The attendance was so small that the meeting was postponed until Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A.—A musical soirée will be held this evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, to which all members of the Association and strangers are invited. [illegible]

CLOTHING.—Otto Moor has purchased the well-known stand and clothing business of L. DeGraff, Nos. 70 and 72 State street, near the corner of Randolph, and is now prepared to offer the latest fall and winter styles of youth's, boys' and children's clothing and furnishing goods at reduced prices. He requests a call from those in need of such articles before purchasing elsewhere.

DIED.—William Newberry, a gentleman formerly well known in this city, died a few days ago at Grand View, Indiana, at the age of 51, of congestive chills. He was in the confectionery business in Chicago for about five years previous to the breaking out of the war, when he removed to Kentucky. The body was brought to this city and buried in Rosehill Cemetery on Friday last.

CATHOLIC FAIR.—The ladies of St. Mary's parish are now holding a fair in the hall of the new and costly school house, on the northeast corner of Van Buren street and Fourth avenue, the proceeds to be applied to furnishing the building preparatory to the opening of the school October 1st. The fair commenced last evening and will continue one week.

WELLS STREET BRIDGE is again closed to travel, it being found that the approaches on both sides of the river are rotten and need renewal. The bridge will probably be again in crossing order by this evening. Directly thereafter North Clark street will be torn up and rendered impassable for some weeks, leaving those who dwell or do business in that section in an unenviable condition.

ANOTHER DUPE.—A man whose name was not ascertained, travelling to Elmira, New York, last evening met a confidence man at the Michigan Central depot. [illegible]

CORRECTING A CORRECTION.—Much injustice was done August Barr, at one time Assistant Fire Marshal in the South Division, in a paragraph appearing in these columns yesterday. [illegible]

DYRENFORTH'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—This practical and popular business college, which was called into existence ten years ago, and has been guided by business men of the largest experience, is now fast filling with students. [illegible] Particulars may be obtained at the Rooms, Nos. 116 and 118 Randolph street.

A MERITORIOUS ENTERPRISE.—Among the many enterprises of real merit in Chicago, there are none more worthy of special attention than the Pekin Tea Company's establishment, corner of Madison and State streets. [illegible]

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.—About half-past seven o'clock on Friday morning an old man named Michael O'Brien was run over by a street car on Archer avenue. [illegible]

NO GAS.—An accident occurred early yesterday morning at the West Division Gas Works, the effect of which will be to deprive the citizens of that division of gas for a day or two. [illegible]

SUDDEN DEATH.—Shortly after 9 o'clock on Sunday night Charles G. Henning, while standing talking to some friends in the saloon on the northwest corner of Michigan and North State streets, suddenly threw up his arms, and without a word dropped dead upon the floor. [illegible]

NEW MISSION SCHOOL BUILDING.—On Sunday afternoon the Union Band Mission of the Second Baptist Church dedicated to Sabbath School purposes a new room built upon the rear of the First German Baptist Church, on the corner of Hickerdike and Second streets. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.—In THE TRIBUNE this morning appears a card announcing the formal establishment of the firm of Diller, Stedman & Chandler, who propose to do a business in real estate upon a more liberal and comprehensive style. [illegible]

FIRE ON WEST KINZIE STREET.—About ten minutes after five o'clock, yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was sounded from box No. 61, caused by the burning of a cooper shop at No. [illegible] West Kinzie street, corner of North Rucker. [illegible]

FIRE AND POLICE.—The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Board, 140 Madison street. Present—Commissioners Brown, Titsworth, Gund and James. [illegible]

ENGLAND AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Address by Rev. Newman Hall, D.D., of London.

The Attitude of England During the War.

The Masses of the People Friendly to the North.

Interesting Personal Reminiscences.

Exhortations to Charity and Kind Feeling—The Mutual Interest.

Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., of London, England, lectured last evening in the spacious Second Presbyterian Church, which was filled with a deeply interested audience.

The exercises were opened with a finely executed voluntary from the choir, followed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Balgarnie, of Scarborough, England. The choir and congregation then joined in singing, with powerful effect, the national hymn

"My country, 'tis of thee."

Lieutenant Governor Bross then came forward and said, in substance, that he had been requested to introduce the learned gentleman who was to address them, and he was proud to do it. [illegible] (Prolonged applause.)

Dr. Hall then ascended the pulpit and held the close attention of the audience nearly an hour and a half. The following is a synopsis of the address:

The speaker had that day handled a sacred thing, for he had been permitted to handle a flag which had led some of our brave men to battle. [illegible] (Applause.)

[illegible]

We remembered that England had liberated her slaves, and boasted that slavery could not breathe her air and live; and an American could not enter a public assembly in England, without being in some way reminded of the cause which could not be [illegible]

[illegible]

EJECTMENT.

A Stock of Goods Exposed on the Sidewalk.

The attention and curiosity of the passers along Clark street, during yesterday, were attracted when they had arrived in front of the store No. 152, in the Morrison Building, and near the corner of Madison street. Many of them stopped and inquired the reason of the sidewalk being so obstructed by the pile of goods, counters, shelves, boxes and store furniture which were lying about so indiscriminately heaped there. [illegible]

But Mr. Haywood was not pleased with his arrangement. [illegible]

Mr. Haywood, it is said, refused to pay or leave, and on Monday of last week a writ of ejectment [illegible]

About five o'clock, yesterday morning, Mr. Slocum, accompanied by a number of workmen and a constable, appeared at the store, and commenced to quietly remove the property of Mr. Haywood from the store to the sidewalk in front. [illegible]

The articles remained on the sidewalk during the greater part of yesterday, but toward evening they were conveyed, by Mr. Haywood's order, to a place of safety. It is understood that the latter will commence a suit for damages against Mr. Reed.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.—The "Corsican Brothers" was given last evening at McVicker's Theatre, the *freres* Franchi being personated by Mr. McKee Rankin in very acceptable style, though the thinness of the house evidently militated against the heartiness of his utterances. The part of Chateau Renaud was taken by Nagle, and was rendered rather tamely. Mrs. Cowell as Emelie, made her role a very attractive one. [illegible]

To-night the same bill is given.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. McKee Rankin will take a complimentary benefit, on which occasion the entire Opera House company will appear, in conjunction with the artists of McVicker's Theatre.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Shakespearean tragedy of "Othello" was given last night, on the occasion of the first appearance in this city of Messrs. E. L. Davenport and J. W. Wallack, the former of whom played the Moor, and the latter Iago. [illegible]

To-night, "Still Waters Run Deep."

MUSEUM.—The new sensational play—"Nobody's Daughter"—was produced here last evening. [illegible]

The play develops itself after an expiration of five years, when Jennie, having been educated at the expense of Sir Oswald, has become his wife. [illegible]

ORATORIO.—Haydn's "Creation" was produced last evening by the choir of St. Patrick's Church, in the edifice on the corner of Adams and Desplaines streets, assisted by a number of good amateurs. [illegible]

ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS commenced their third week last evening with a new programme and a full house. [illegible]

COMMISSION—Wood House.—Messrs. Lisher, Sewell & Todd, [illegible]

FIRE ON NORTH WELLS STREET.

FIRE ON NORTH WELLS STREET.—About fifteen minutes before eight o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the rear of No. [illegible] North Wells street, near Chicago avenue, and, according to the custom of other unlucky districts, did considerable damage. [illegible]

No. 153 was somewhat scorched, but not seriously injured.

FIRES.—A little after seven o'clock yesterday morning an alarm sounded from Box No. 61, occasioned by fire in the upper story of No. 51 Milwaukee avenue, owned by "Colonel" Smith, and occupied as a dry goods store and dwelling. [illegible]

About one hour after the alarm last mentioned, another was sounded from box No. 151, caused by the burning of a small one-story barn in the rear of No. 147 Newberry street, owned and occupied by Charles Knapp. [illegible]

A little after two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, an alarm was sounded from Box No. 76. [illegible]

Between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning Officer Charles Crosser and another policeman discovered a quantity of fencing and other wood work burning alongside the Illinois Central Railroad track, at the foot of Twenty-seventh street. [illegible]

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.—Yesterday forenoon about 11 o'clock a man named Frederick Hayhoe died at the Armory. On the night of the 14th of September an officer while on his beat found the same man lying, apparently deeply intoxicated, in the rear of 722 Clark street. He took his charge to the Armory, where on searching him he discovered an ounce vial half full of laudanum. [illegible]

Hayhoe was a man of about thirty years of age, an Englishman by birth. He was single, and for a number of years past was employed as a bar-keeper in different saloons. Lately he has been out of work, and, as a consequence, became low-spirited and disconsolate.

THE POLICE COURT.—A large number of drunk and disorderly men and women were at the Police Court yesterday morning, and very few "State cases."

John Welch, for robbing the drawer of a saloon kept by Conrad Metzger, at the corner of Kinzie and Rush streets, was held for trial in bail of $400. The amount stolen was $4.

Thomas Hart was fined $10 for abusing his wife and drawing a shot gun on Officer Flashman.

Michael Cool appeared in Court with both eyes looking out dimly from tremendous black and blue swellings on either side. [illegible]

Francis Hovey is an engine wiper for the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and has been boarding at No. 211 Wells street. [illegible]

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Bids were opened yesterday for cleaning the streets and removing the rubbish in the improved streets of the city once in two weeks, with the exception of South Clark and East Lake streets, which are to be cleaned once a week. The following bids were received:

McDonald & Hemlin, $18,950 for the entire work.
Swain, Nelson and Olaf Benson, for wooden block pavements in the South Division, $45 per 100 feet; [illegible]
Patrick Downey for the work complete, $15,840.
John Anderson, $17,000.
A. W. Enos, $19,500.
No award has yet been made.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

DRAMATIC.

Mr. Edwin Forrest, after an absence of two years, has reappeared in New York, at the Broadway Theatre. "Virginius," "Richelieu," and "Othello" were acted last week. Mr. Forrest's acting presents the same merits and faults as of old—except that time has intensified the latter. Anything more unnatural, spasmodic, and absurd than Mr. Forrest's interpretation of deep emotion could not be imagined. In certain quiet moods he is very impressive; in all others he is ridiculous and offensive.

It is said that Miss Kate Bateman (now Mrs. Crow) has been induced to return temporarily to the New York stage, her health having been firmly re-established during the year of repose which she has lately enjoyed. She has responded affirmatively to a most liberal offer to appear in the leading theatres of Great Britain and the European Continent, and will soon sail for Liverpool to enter upon the fulfilment of the contract, which is for 200 nights.

Mademoiselle Janauschek, the famous German tragedienne, with a select company of artists, will arrive in New York at the end of this month, to appear at the Theatre Francais as Medea, Phedra, Brunhilde, Deborah, Pietra, Essex, Mary Stuart, Mary Anne, "The Woman in White," "Winter's Tale;" and in scenes out of "Macbeth," "Andrenna," "Iphigenia," and "Emilie Galotti."

For the construction of the new Opera House at Paris, M. Garnier, the architect, made no fewer than thirty thousand plans, which, if laid end to end, would reach to Versailles and back. For the completion of the interior and the details of the building, ten thousand have removed the packing-case which so long concealed this ambitious structure. M. Theophile Gauthier, compared this process to a "virgin unrobing;" but if the Opera House, as it appears to-day, bear any resemblance to a virgin, it is assuredly a French damsel, for it is all paint, and powder, and marbles of various hues, which give a remarkably overloaded and meretricious aspect to the structure. The iron ornamental work which fringes the summit is richly gilt, and blue, gold, and vermilion dazzle the gazer into bewilderment.

The "Black Crook" at Niblo's, New York, has reached its 300th performance.

John Brougham is resting, at Long Branch, and is writing a new drama.

Ristori and troupe have returned to New York, where the event of the season will be the production of "Marie Antoinette," which has been written by Signor Giacometti, the author of "Elizabeth," expressly for Madame Ristori. In the composition of the play, and in the preparation of the scenery and costumes, the utmost care has been taken to reproduce with minute historical accuracy the times represented. Five of the best scenic painters of the Italian Imperial Theatre of Paris, and of other Italian theatres, have been engaged for several months on the scenes to be used here. Monsieur Worth, of Paris, who supplied the splendid costumes for the play of "Elizabeth," has furnished Madame Ristori's costumes for the play of "Marie Antoinette."

The company will consist of the following artists:

Adelaide Ristori. [illegible]

The number of representations in New York the coming season is limited to fifteen, as engagements have already been made in various parts of the country, which will consume more time than that originally allotted to her American tour by Madame Ristori.

MUSICAL.

Offenbach's last four favorite operas in which New York will presently be treated by Mr. Bateman's troupe, have hitherto produced two million five hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and eighty francs. "La Belle Helene" has had two hundred and seventy-three representations; "Barbe Bleue," one hundred and thirty; "La Vie Parisienne," two hundred and five; and "La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein," one hundred.

A posthumous work by Mendelssohn, composed in 1826, and called the "Trumpeter Overture," hitherto unknown to the musical world, has been published at Leipsic.

Madame Bertha Johannsen, the distinguished German prima donna, who for a number of years has sustained her reputation as a lady thoroughly versed in her art, whether applied to the German or Italian school, has resumed her vocation as a teacher in New York.

Mrs. Anna Ackermann, a German prima donna, lately belonging to the Italian company at Covent Garden, London, has arrived in New York.

The name which at present is most widely celebrated throughout the theatres and concert rooms of Europe is unquestionably that of Offenbach. Wedding Music and the Drama together, after a fashion altogether unprecedented, he has produced a class of music half-opera, half-burlesque, which belongs to himself alone. The burlesques of the old school are enlivened by popular airs or selections from the operatic stage, and the music is altogether of a light kind, but Offenbach when most in fun is most in earnest, and some of his best comical effects are brought about by elaborate concerted pieces, such as none of his predecessors would have dreamed of composing—save for the purposes of avowedly high art. A thorough master of melody and harmony, he has made them subservient to the spirit of grotesque humor, which pre-eminently characterizes the present age. We may almost call the middle of the nineteenth century the age of Offenbach. Offenbach's last and greatest success is "La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein," which was recently produced at the Varieties, and is now the grand sensation of Europe. It charms every ear and shakes all sides with laughter.

In the course of the coming season, it will be the privilege of the inhabitants of New York to be made acquainted with the presiding musical genius of the Old World, through the medium of the new French company which, under the direction of Mr. H. L. Bateman, will perform "La Grande Duchesse" at the French Theatre in Fourteenth street. The following are the members of Mr. Bateman's troupe:

[illegible]

Precautions Against Premature Burial.

Dr. Bellows sees a great many things in Europe which ordinary tourists do not see, and which ordinary writers do not write about. He speaks, under date of Nuremburg, of the precautions which are taken against premature burial. He says that in the cemetery there is a house, pleasantly arranged amid flower-beds and shrubs, to which all the dead are at once carried after being laid out, and there placed on beds, each with a bell-pull so connected with the hand that the least motion of the supposed corpse on reviving must arouse the attendant and bring instant attention. All this humane precaution has never yet been rewarded with a single call upon its watchfulness. Once, however, in a case where the deceased had died with dropsy, the subsidence of water caused a fall of the arm—the bell rang, and the attendant who had watched for years for the sound, when it came was so frightened that he ran from his post and alarmed the neighbors, who, after some time, rallied and discovered the cause of the alarm. This method of guarding against premature burial is quite common on the Continent, but he thinks it not worth adopting in America—though we commonly bury much too early for decency.

The New Hydraulic Propeller Steamship.

The hydraulic propeller steamship, to which we have alluded once or twice, and which is really beginning to arrest marked attention in Europe, as destined to overthrow the present system, has had another trial in Stokes Bay, England, with two Admiralty screw vessels pitted against her. The London *Times*, of August 15, devotes nearly three columns to the subject, giving a very minute report of the trial, from which it appears that in six runs over the measured mile, the gunboat Waterwitch (hydraulic) obtained an average speed of 9.229 knots with forty-one revolutions of the turbine, against an average of 9.267 knots by the screw boats, with 107.25 revolutions of the starboard engines and 108.36 of the port engines. The *Times* says the hydraulic machinery "worked perfect and almost noiselessly," without "even so much as a warm bearing from the time of its erection" in the hold of the Waterwitch. The Admiralty has ordered two other vessels fitted with the hydraulic propeller, to more fully test its powers.

A LESSON FOR AMERICANS.—What a singular state of things they must have in Manchester, England—that is, not singular, for it obtains in all large European towns, but, from an intelligent American point of view, a very remarkable state of things! The other day, a youth, in the service of the Manchester Carriage Company, was taken out of the company's yard and appointed temporarily to be guard of an omnibus—conductor, as we should call such an officer if he existed here. The legal number for the outside seats being only eighteen, this youth, ignorant of the rules, and impressed with the necessity of accommodating the increased traffic which an agricultural show brought about on that day, allowed twenty-two to ride. He was fined forty shillings—"the smallest fine possible for the inconvenient and dangerous practice of overloading;" so said the Justice. Imagine a free and independent American citizen, whether of domestic or foreign descent, arrested and fined ten dollars for a single case of overloading—carrying *four* passengers more than the vehicle was intended for!

LOCAL MATTERS.

Wheaton's Ointment is an old and well-tried remedy, which keeps constantly increasing in popularity as its merits become known. [illegible]

Buildings Moved on Springs.—Brick and wooden buildings raised. Address E. F. Bosley, 117 West Washington street.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest styles. Great inducements to wholesale dealers at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

DIED.

In Elgin, at the residence of her father, of diphtheria, LIZZIE A. P., eldest daughter of F. J. and Virginia O. [illegible]

In this city, of cholera infantum, GRAHAM, infant son of [illegible] and Helen A. Fairbanks, aged 7 months [illegible]

In Naperville, on Sunday, Sept. 15th, EVA BRANCH, only daughter of Lewis Ellsworth, Esq., of Naperville, in the 25th year of her age.

In this city, Sept. 16th, SARAH C., infant daughter of Powell R. and Abbie G. [illegible]

Funeral from the residence of F. B. Hill, [illegible] Tuesday, Sept. 17th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for Oakwood Cemetery.

In [illegible], Fla., Sept. 8th, JASON W. FAIRFIELD, U. S. A., aged 31 years and 10 months.

In this city, Sept. 16th, at the residence of Mr. P. B. Shiel, 183 North Franklin st., ROSE CONNOLLY, in the 55th year of her age, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland.

Funeral will leave the Columbkille Church to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, for Calvary Cemetery.

New York papers please copy.

Amusements

[illegible] THEATRE.

The great Drama, in 3 acts and 5 tableaux, entitled

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

McKEE RANKIN .... {Louis de Franchi, and Fabien de Franchi.

J. E. Nagle as .... M. de Chateau Renaud.

During the piece the great CORSICAN BROTHERS' COMBAT.

Wednesday—Grand Testimonial Matinee, For the Benefit of Mr. McKEE RANKIN. [illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. HESS & LOWELL, Lessees and Managers.

Immense success of the Great Dramatic Alliance.

E. L. DAVENPORT, J. W. WALLACK.

This, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 17th, 1867, the delightful comedy of

Still Waters Run Deep.

Mr. J. W. Wallack in his renowned impersonation of John Mildmay.

Mr. E. L. Davenport in the great character of Capt. Hawksley.

[illegible]

ARLINGTON HALL. [illegible] J. H. HAVERLY, Manager.

DO-RE-ME-FAH.—MR. DYE WILL hold his Singing Schools for the Fall and Winter [illegible]

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM. COL. J. H. WOOD .... ARLIE AIKEN. [illegible] NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Interest in a wholesale dry goods business of twelve years' standing; doing a fine business, with a splendid paying custom. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Liquor and Oyster Saloon in one of the best locations in the city. [illegible] Inquire at 134 Franklin, corner of [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures and furniture, complete, of a first-class saloon, doing a good business. [illegible] Apply at 213 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Jewelry Store—Stock and fixtures of a well established jewelry store, doing a good business, to be sold at a sacrifice. [illegible] Inquire at 51 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory, &c. Machinery all new and in complete running order. [illegible] Apply to D. P. CURRAN, 130 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class retail Drug Store, on one of the principal streets of Chicago, doing a flourishing business. [illegible] ROBERT & CUMMINGS, Real Estate Brokers, 86 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—The interest of a retiring partner of a hotel in this city, [illegible] T. H. BELFIELD, Room 10 P. O. Block, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Wood yard, with office, fence, &c., [illegible] Apply at 30 West Monroe-st., corner Clinton.

FOR SALE—A first-class grocery, doing a large business, and situated in a fine neighborhood. [illegible] E. P. BLANCHARD, Rooms 15 and 16, 163 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—One-half interest in a No. 1 steam grist and sawmill, having a good run of custom. [illegible] J. R. HADDOCK, Salem, Henry Co., Iowa.

FOR SALE—A well-established and cash paying millinery store, [illegible] Address P. O. Box 4482, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A saloon and boarding house, with fixtures, in good location, to be sold at a bargain. [illegible] Box 1368, where an interview may be had.

FOR SALE—One of the oldest and best paying bars in the city. [illegible] Apply at 143 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A saloon doing a good business. Will sell cheap for cash, or give time, as the owner is not able to give it proper attention on account of other business. Apply at No. 164 State-st., corner of Monroe, basement.

FOR SALE—To Druggists—A first-class dwelling of 12 rooms, occupying two building lots, in one of the best locations in the Northwest, [illegible] Address "DOCTOR S.," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—To Printers—A job printing office and material, all new. Price $1,800. A good office doing a fair business. Address, for two weeks, "M. JOB PRINTER," Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—A Staple and Fancy Grocery, with fixtures and team, in a good location, and doing a tip-top trade. For particulars apply at 53 Clark-st., PEABODY'S cigar store.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' Portable and Stationary Engines of all sizes, from 4 to 35-horse power. Also, engine lathes, iron planers, upright drills, bolt cutters, planers and matchers, surfacers, [illegible] C. L. MICK & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Two 42 in. 2 flue, 14 in. 30-foot boilers in good order; [illegible] GREENLEE BROS. & CO'S, 30 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—The largest assortment of wood-working machinery in the city. W. K. MANNING has removed his machine store from North Wells to 139 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—H. B. Smith's wood-working machinery. W. K. MANNING, sole agent for the Northwest, has removed the machine store from North Wells to 139 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—One new 36-inch double cylinder Woodworth planer and matcher, [illegible] JAMES, 193 South Water-st. HAWKINS &

FOR SALE—Iron lathes, planers, drills, [illegible] EDMUND A. WRIGHT, No. 14 South Wells-st.

Lost and Found.

LOST—On Saturday evening, 14th inst., from a buggy, on Wabash or Michigan-av., a bundle containing a new pair of dark gray pants. Finder will be rewarded by leaving them at 927 Michigan-av.

LOST—From 287 West Indiana-st., a young red cow, with a white strip along the back and white under the stomach. [illegible]

LOST—On the 7th inst. a large yellow St. Bernard dog, answering to the name of Mingo. Anyone returning him to 219 West Adams-st. will be liberally rewarded. L. DeGRAFF.

LOST—$10 Reward—A pocket-book containing sixty-one dollars, on Wabash-av., between Twelfth-st. and Lake-st. Reward will be given by leaving it at 49 Peoria-st.

LOST—$2 Reward—On Saturday night a [illegible] JOSEPH LUTZ.

LOST—On Thursday evening, on Clark-st., near Randolph, a lady's straw hat, [illegible]

LOST—A soldier's discharge papers, (Company B, First New York Light Artillery) [illegible] BROWN.

FOUND—Saturday evening, in the Opera House, a lace handkerchief, which the owner can have by calling at 48 LaSalle-st.

Auction Sales.

200 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 17th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT CLOTHING AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18th, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

1,000 Infantry Coats.
1,000 Infantry Overcoats.
1,000 Cavalry Overcoats.
6,000 Cavalry Jackets.
1,000 pair Cavalry Pants.
1,000 pair Infantry Pants.
1,000 Dark Blue Blouses.
1,000 India Rubber Blankets.
1,000 Linen and Cotton Overalls.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE STOCK CLOTHING, WOOLEN GOODS, [illegible] AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

25 ROLLS CARPET AT AUCTION, On THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

223 MICHIGAN-AV.

The entire Household Furniture, Elegant Oil Paintings, &c., at the Residence of the Late Hon. J. L. Scripps, AT AUCTION. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

AUCTION—Tuesday, Sept. 17th, at 10 a. m., at DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 116 CLARK-ST., [illegible] DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—Wednesday, Sept. 18th, at 10 a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 116 Clark-st., HARDWARE SALE, [illegible] DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—Thursday, Sept. 19th, at 10 a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 116 Clark-st., [illegible] DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st. Rich New Furniture, Carpets, Second-hand Furniture, &c., AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY, Sept. 17th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at our Salesrooms, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION TRADE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS. We will offer to the Trade, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, at 9 o'clock, prompt, 300 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES [illegible]

J. B. CHAMBERS, AUCTIONEER, 133 [illegible] Furniture, Stoves [illegible] AND FIXTURES OF SHOE SHOP.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—A two-story frame house, containing 7 rooms, No. 78 Aberdeen-st. Rent $40.00 per month. Apply to HENRY ODDONS, 61 Clark-st.

TO RENT—With furniture for sale, the three-story brick house No. 3 Eighteenth-st., 12 rooms. [illegible] W. H. SAMPSON, Room 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—The three-story and basement stone front house, No. 587 and 588 Carroll-st., near Union Park. [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, cor. Lake and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A good two-story and basement dwelling, with barn in rear, No. 749 West Lake-st. Apply at 139 Canal, [illegible]

TO RENT—Frame house of fourteen rooms, 455 Michigan-av.; furnace, water, gas, &c. Inquire at 171 Randolph-st., or 455 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—On Wabash-av., south of Fourteenth-st., a small house of 9 rooms, newly and elegantly furnished. [illegible] Address "C. D.," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Part of a good house containing 4 rooms, pantry and summer kitchen; water in kitchen. Apply at 136 North Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—Or For Sale—A neat cottage house on South Halsted-st. Price $800. JOHN F. STARR, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—No. 450 West Washington-st., two stories, basement and French roof, in fine location, east of Union Park. BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—Two cottage houses, Nos. 31 and 33 Cottage-place, 5 rooms each, closets, gas and water, convenient to street cars, and with view of the lake. T. S. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Till May 1, 1868, house 679 West Madison-st., containing four rooms, pantry and closets. [illegible] Inquire on the premises or at 128 South Water-st.

TO RENT—Two first-class, new brick houses, with all modern improvements, [illegible] Inquire at 1369 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—Two-story house, 10 rooms, in splendid order, 426 Michigan-av. Apply at QUINLIN & POLLARD'S, 13 State-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—I offer one or two rooms for rent, with board, to man and wife. [illegible] Please address, "G T C," Tribune Office.

TO RENT—Rooms suitable for a small family. Inquire at No. 63 Third-av., from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—Front parlor and sleeping room with fire, on South Side. Inquire at 146 South Water-st., in basement.

TO RENT—With board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, a suite of unfurnished rooms in a private family. [illegible] Address "Mr. W L," Chicago Post Office.

TO RENT—One first-class furnished front room, ground floor, No. 85 Adams-st., between Clark and State.

TO RENT—Furnished and unfurnished rooms in a private family. Brick building 68 Monroe-st., near Post Office.

TO RENT—A magnificent suite of four rooms, on the North side, excellent locality, gas, water, convenient to cars. [illegible] Inquire at 531 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—Rooms—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a neatly furnished sleeping room in a private family, within one-half block of street cars, by applying at No. 114 Hubbard-st., between Green and Halsted. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—Cheap—A nicely furnished sleeping room, at 123 South Clark-st. Possession given immediately. Inquire at Room 12.

TO RENT—Furnished room, in Berlin Block, corner of State and Monroe-sts. Inquire at Room 36, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and 3 and 7 o'clock. Room suitable for lodging.

TO RENT—A nice front room, well furnished, for one or two gentlemen, 237 State-st., corner Jackson and State-sts.

TO RENT—One furnished room, and an unfurnished room, with bed-room and closet, suitable for housekeeping. Inquire at Room 18 in P. O. Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—One large, elegant front room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, heated with steam, and hot and cold water. Apply at 35 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—One large furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with board, at 91 Third-av.

TO RENT—An elegant furnished parlor and bedroom, front, with board, at No. 12 South Water-st., large closet, gas, and use of parlor. Also, single and double rooms, to gentlemen only.

TO RENT—Several rooms, furnished, in Berlin Block, corner of State and Monroe-sts. Inquire in 100 Monroe-st. Also, pleasant front rooms with board at 100 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms in new building, No. 60 Madison-st., corner of State. Inquire at Room 21. Also, two rooms suitable for man and wife. Apply at 224 State-st., in store.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms suitable for two or four gentlemen, convenient to business, at 226½ State-st.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—The second story No. 54 Lake-st., from the 1st of October. Inquire of T. F. PHILLIPS & CO., on the premises.

TO RENT—A desirable office on second floor, Lake-st. front, with privilege of storage to same building. Apply at 238 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Offices on the corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts. Apply at 94 Washington-st., Room 37, or at 18 Portland Block.

TO RENT—One-half store and basement, No. 184 South Water-st. Inquire of WILLIAM ANDREWS, on the premises.

TO RENT—Front office on Clark-st. Also suite of rooms suitable for office and sleeping apartment. [illegible] 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Third and fourth floors of store 115 Lake-st. [illegible] AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 115 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A large building of 22 rooms, suitable for a hotel, at Harlem; would sell on easy terms. Apply to JOHN H. S. QUICK, 43 South Clark-st.

To Lease.

TO LEASE—Fine building lots—Five lots, corner of Lake and Clinton-sts., can be leased for a term of years at a bargain. [illegible] W. W. SHAW, at Mechanical Bakery.

Boarding and Lodging.

8 Eldridge Court—A front suite of rooms on first floor, with good board.

54 West Madison-st., corner of Clinton-st.—A few gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board.

86 Adams-st., between State and Clark.—Gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, in a private family, and very fine location, near business, can find such at the above number.

100 Adams-st., near Clark—Large nicely furnished front room, with board, in private family, for gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen; also, single room; terms moderate; also single room.

108 Cass-st.—Rooms well furnished, with board, for gentlemen, in a private family.

110 Wabash-av.—A good front room to rent, with board; also day boarders wanted.

131 West Jackson-st., northeast corner Jackson and Desplaines-st.—Two board rooms [illegible]

152 South Clark-st.—Cheap, a nicely furnished sleeping room. Possession given immediately. Inquire at Room 12.

148 West Washington-st.—Two well furnished rooms, with good board and all the conveniences of home. Parties will find it to their interest to call immediately. Terms moderate.

168 South Halsted-st., corner of Jackson. Boarding, with pleasant front parlor and bedroom, in a quiet family, for gentleman and wife or two single gents. Cars pass by the door.

174 West Washington-st.—Two or three ladies can obtain a large room, with board. References required.

276 West Randolph-st.—One pleasant unfurnished front chamber, to rent, with board; also one or two vacancies for single gentlemen.

285 South Clark-st.—Known as the [illegible] will endeavor to make this a pleasant home for the boarding public. Mrs. M. S. JAGGAR.

293 Michigan-st.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board and pleasant rooms; also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

297 Michigan-st.—One suite of rooms, with first-class board for a family or single gentlemen. Also, one single room, and accommodations for day boarders.

297 West Lake-st.—Two large front rooms and closet to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, in a private family, with reference.

312 State-st.—First-class board, good rooms, nice brick house, within five minutes' walk of Post Office. Terms per week, $6; day board, $4.50 per week.

320 Michigan-av.—Three gentlemen and their wives, and a few single gentlemen, can find furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, in one of the handsomest locations in the city. The very best of references given and required.

320 Wabash-av.—To let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, suite of rooms on first floor, all modern conveniences. Also, a pleasant front room to two gentlemen.

325 Michigan-av.—A suite of unfurnished front rooms, with board, for a gentleman and wife; also, large barn, if required.

364 Ohio-st., North Side—Pleasant furnished rooms, with good board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

828 Wabash-av.—One suite front rooms. Also, one large single room with board. House is heated with furnace and hot water in room. References desired.

1123 Prairie-av.—Two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, will find a pleasant furnished room, in a private family, with all the comforts of a home. Terms moderate. Two minutes from the cars.

A FINE suite of unfurnished rooms with board, in a central locality, suitable to married parties, with ready attendance, bath-rooms free, and tables unexceptionable; $20 per week for two persons. Address P. O. Box 300.

IN a pleasant part of West Side, east of the park, a gentleman and wife, or a family with children, may find a home with convenient rooms, in a small family. Address, or call upon "W.," 314 South Water-st.

WABASH-AV., within ten minutes' walk from Post Office. One or two gentlemen desirous of comfortable home, handsome rooms and excellent board in a respectable family. Best of references required. Address "C," Box 1320.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two 6x12 lard tanks, (Wilson's patent,) in perfect order, for sale cheap. J. G. HAMILTON, Room 7 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—A large double door Herring Safe. Would exchange for horse and buggy. [illegible] at A. T. Spencer's office, 107 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Two good Brunswick billiard tables, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange, two splendid [illegible]

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By Diller, Stedman & Chandler, Real Estate Brokers, Rooms 10 and 11 Speed's Block, No. 122 Dearborn-st., valuable property, as follows:

IMPROVED.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Also, a large list of improved property, not enumerated.

UNIMPROVED.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN.

NEAR JUNCTION—30 acres within less than ½ mile north of junction of Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne and Michigan Southern Railroads. Price, $500 per acre. Also many other unimproved lots and other property not enumerated.

LAND IN ILLINOIS.

IMPROVED.

LAKE COUNTY—[illegible] acres near State Line Station on Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad. [illegible]

WHITESIDES COUNTY—Stock farm of 1,280 acres near Sterling, on Rock River. At a great bargain and on long time.

MARSHALL COUNTY—Two very desirable farms near the thriving town of Wenona, on the Illinois Central Railroad. [illegible]

Also, a very large list of unimproved lands, in large tracts, in Champaign, McLean, Christian, Piatt, Livingston, and Iroquois Counties, which will be sold at reasonable rates, and on good terms.

FOR SALE—By SCHRADER BROS., No. 125 Dearborn-st., Room 12. [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Park-av., near Leavitt-st., three two-story and basement brick houses, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels, gas, bath room, presses, &c. Price $6,000 each. Terms easy. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—On Van Buren-st., between Halsted and Green-sts., good cottage for low price. Inquire at 247 West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—Cheap—A new house of 10 rooms, buttery, sink, barn, &c. Apply on premises 180 Rebecca-st.

FOR SALE—Houses and lots, houses on leased lots, [illegible] Apply to S. W. SEA & CO., Room 8 No. 122 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Several houses and lots in the city; also, 40 acres of land within three miles of the city limits, by SCOTT & FOSTER, 34 Smith & Nixon's Block, corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Prairie-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. [illegible] Apply at No. 24 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class drug store, at a bargain. Satisfactory reasons given. 114 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—By J. H. Keeler, Real Estate office, 120 South Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a first-class two-story and basement house, with Mansard roof. [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Adams-st., near Wood, house of 11 rooms, with all modern improvements, [illegible] ADAMS & EVANS, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—Three second-hand buggies, (two of them open and one top) all in good order. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Carriages—Second-hand, single and double carriages, [illegible] BRADLEY & SMITH'S Carriage Repository, No. 195 State-st., corner of Adams.

FOR SALE—Brick house, and lot 40x160 ft, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—House and lot, No. 164 Desplaines-st. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Lots on West Adams and Jackson-sts. [illegible] J. L. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—Beautiful corners, Prairie-av. and Thirty-second-st. [illegible] GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Three lots on VanBuren-st. [illegible] GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] acres of land, three miles [illegible] S. W. SEA & CO., 122 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Splendid residence lot, on the corner of Ashland-av. and Adams-st. [illegible] OLINGER & WALLER, Real Estate Brokers, 86 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—Five acres in Sec. 33, south of Douglas-place; [illegible] A. B. MEAD, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 lots near the new workshops of the R. I. R. R. Co.; also, ten lots on Wentworth-av., at $350 each. PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—On State-st., near Rock Island shops, desirable residence and business lots. [illegible] J. D. HARVEY, 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—On State-st., near Fourteenth-st., two choice lots, full depth. [illegible] J. D. HARVEY, 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Lots near the new Rock Island shops, south city limits, at bargains. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, No. 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Lots on Michigan-av., near Madison-st., at a great sacrifice. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Farm, containing sixty acres, newly fenced, about 100 rods from depot, on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railroad, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Several fine fruit farms near St. Joseph, Michigan; [illegible] REYNOLDS & PHELPS, Room 26 Mercantile Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Fine farm, 160 acres, on Illinois Central Railroad, [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 120 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Farm—One of the best stock and grain farms in the State, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cottages, with one or more acres, and farms of 20 or more acres, at bargains, [illegible] Inquire at Hinsdale, or 118 Clark-st., Room 10, O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—At Loda, Iroquois Co., Ill., [illegible] H. A. PEARSONS, Loda, Ill.

FOR SALE—By Jones & Dandy, No. 12 Methodist Block, [illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—For self and wife in a private family, on the South Side, north of Twelfth, and east of State-st. [illegible] THOS. B. DOANE, No. 32 Lake-st.

BOARD—[illegible]

BOARD—By a highly respectable young [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A man and wife to go to the country, or two good women, Germans or Swedes preferred, [illegible]

WANTED—Men to sell National and Religious Pictures. [illegible]

WANTED—A General Agent—To take charge of our publications for Illinois. [illegible] Subscription Book Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Two active men of good address to canvass in this city. [illegible]

WANTED—A good first-class travelling salesman, one who is thoroughly acquainted in the agricultural implement trade. [illegible] P. O. Box 2469, St. Louis.

WANTED—Four salesmen to sell goods by sample for a wholesale house. [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced man to travel and sell buck goods. Reference required. Address P. O. Box 63.

WANTED—Salesman—In the shawl department. [illegible] PUTNEY, CUSHING & CO., 73 Lake-st.

WANTED—75 Saw mill hands, steady work for the winter. Also 20 Railroad hands. [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, an energetic man with $100 to $150, to engage in a good paying business. [illegible] 154 Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 3 salesmen, 2 travelling agents, 2 collectors, 5 brakemen, 6 firemen, [illegible] Room 14. [illegible] Box 1797, enclosing 10 cents for full particulars.

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, 3 salesmen, 1 brakeman, [illegible] Apply at 67 and 69 Monroe-st., Room 12. Applicants by mail address M. B. WOOD & CO., P. O. Box 2379, enclosing 10 cents for reply.

WANTED—100 men to go South, 300 for Wisconsin, 200 for Iowa, 25 saw mill hands. Also 100 on gravel and construction trains. Apply at 66 Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—1,000 railroad men. Wages as follows: Spikers, $2 to $2.50; graders, $2; rockmen, $2.25; track layers, $2. [illegible] Apply at 66 Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—Night Watchmen—A number of reliable and faithful men to act as night watchmen for merchants and manufacturers, can be engaged by applying at WHIPPLE'S Insurance and Mercantile Detective Agency, Room 4, over 43 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A good boy who thoroughly understands the care of horses. To a competent and reliable person, good wages and a pleasant home will be furnished. Apply at 321 West Washington-st.

WANTED—Canvassers, Salesmen, Agents, and one-armed soldiers. Something new. Call on or address J. W. CHAPIN, northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—A travelling agent in a wholesale jewelry trade. Address "C H," C. F. Happel & Co.'s, 159 Lake-st.

WANTED—Men travelling or out of employment, to call at 41 Lombard Block and examine a light line of goods that sell everywhere at 100 per cent profit. Canvassers, this is a rare chance to make money.

WANTED—500 men on the Union Pacific Railroad. Wages from $2.25 to $4.00. Work all winter and for three years. NICHOLS & VANSANDS, 166 Madison-st.

WANTED—5 good, active men, with small capital (men dead broke need not apply), to sell a new article for household use. Call and see it. 100 Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—An experienced glassware packer. EATON, MAGUIRE & CO., 71 and 73 Randolph-st.

WANTED—An industrious canvasser to solicit advertisements. Excellent pay to a good man. Inquire of COOK, COBURN & CO., 11 Masonic Temple, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A good city Canvasser. Call to-day between 12 and 1 p. m., at 26 Morrison Building, 123 South Clark-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—A Tinner. A permanent situation will be given to a good hand. Apply to C. W. SHOLES, Marion, Whiteside County, Ill.

WANTED—A first-class machine tender in paper mill. Apply to LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO., paper dealers, 42 and 44 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Confectioner—A man to work on common and fine goods. None need apply but those who understand the business. C. W. SANFORD, 38 Randolph-st.

WANTED—Upholsterers—Two men to work on common work, at 238 Randolph-st., 3d floor. JOSLIN, SWAN & CO.

WANTED—Cutter—To go to Kansas City, Mo., single man. Apply at 34 and 36 Lake-st., between 1 and 2 o'clock, p. m., Tuesday.

WANTED—A first-class Steam Fitter to go to Milwaukee. Apply to NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 39 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—5 or 6 good Stone Masons—To whom the best wages will be paid. Apply at new building, on Sherman-st., south of Van Buren. THOS. McGRATH, Contractor.

WANTED—A good Plumber—Apply at 49 Milwaukee-av. WM. HERBST.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A tailoress and seamstress, at 365 North Clark-st.

WANTED—Nurse Girl—One who understands nursing can find a desirable place by applying at 253 Fulton-st. References required.

WANTED—A respectable woman of genteel address, to wait on a lady and receive calls. Also, a smart lad, well acquainted in the city, to distribute bills and run errands. Apply at Room 48, Metropolitan Hotel.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—2 girls, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do kitchen work. 744 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A woman or girl can get a good home and liberal pay by calling at 240 East Madison-st. None need call but those willing to work.

WANTED—Two Protestant Girls, one for kitchen, and one to take care of children. None need apply who are not competent and cannot bring good references. Apply at 118 Park-av.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—By a Levee Contractor of long experience, to engage in a contract in Mississippi; small capital required. Address "J H N," Tribune office.

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen everywhere, in a business that will pay $5 to $20 per day; no book, patent right, or medical humbug, but a standard article of great merit, wanted by everybody, and sold at one-third the usual price, with large profit to our agents. Samples and circulars sent by mail for 25 cents. WHITNEY & SON, 6 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—To Exchange—50 acres of land, 1¼ miles from county seat of Schuyler County, Illinois, for one first class Piano, either new or second-hand. [illegible] Battle Creek, Michigan, or call at 91 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A grain stock of merchandise in exchange for [illegible] Address P. O. Box 1405.

WANTED—To Exchange—Two good horses, well located, for a stock of boots and shoes. Address "M B," Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 to loan on improved real estate in city. A. B. MEAD, Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—In a country town, a small hotel. Address "C.," P. O. Box 750, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished House—Any one having a furnished house to rent can find a desirable tenant by calling at 6 Crosby Opera House, or by note addressed to "B A," 6 Opera House. Will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—To Rent—By a physician with a small family a house, or part of a house, by the last of this month, south of Division-st. [illegible] "Z A," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A house on South Side, five to seven rooms. Rent moderate. Address "HENRY," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A house of eight or nine rooms, within the city limits. One with barn preferred. Address Colonel R. MACFEELY, U. S. Army, Room 14, No. 84 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A good house for small family, no children, with 10 or 12 rooms and barn, on South Side, north of Twenty-second and east of State-st. Address "G W," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A Store—Suitable for a small stock of dry and fancy goods, with [illegible] "LOOMIS," 315 State-st.

WANTED—To Rent—On or before the 1st of October, a cottage with not less than 5 rooms, pantry and water, convenient to cars, by a person who will pay promptly. Application to ROBT. C. GIVINS, Esq., 165 Madison, corner LaSalle-st., stating terms, will meet with immediate attention.

WANTED—To Rent—5 rooms for housekeeping, within one mile of Court House. Only two in the family. Satisfactory references given. Address "T N N T," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Desk room on first floor, in a prominent locality, not far from Post Office. Address "C W E," Tribune office.

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—Real estate, well located in this city, for an investment of from ten to twenty thousand dollars. [illegible] "INVESTMENT," Tribune office.

WANTED—To purchase a commodious dwelling north of Twenty-second-st. and east of State-st., worth ten to twenty thousand—must be cheap. J. D. HARVEY, 78 LaSalle-st.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $1,000 cash, in an old established safe manufacturing business, paying large profits. All business done on contract; no traveling. Apply at 66 Randolph-st., corner Dearborn, Room 2.

PARTNER—Wanted—A physician doing a good business wishes a resident partner. Apply to A. B. BRYAN, No. 88 Washington-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—Either special or general, with $5,000 to $10,000 capital, for a safe and profitable business in this city. Apply to M. D. RAFFLE, 107 Monroe-st., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

PARTNER—Wanted—To purchase half interest in a patent for [illegible] and manufacture the article. The best chance for money making, and the chance for loss. Address for two days "LIGHT," Tribune Office.

PARTNER—Wanted—A partner in a respectable well-paying business, with a cash capital of about $2,500. [illegible] Address Post Office Box No. 1691, Chicago.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a capital of $1,000, to take the interest of a retiring partner in a manufacturing business. [illegible] G. W. BUTTERFIELD, 48 Clark-st., Room 7.

PARTNER—Wanted—In an old established business [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—[illegible]

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of large experience, [illegible] Address P. O. Box [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who has been out of employment, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In the wholesale [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who has had four years' experience in a retail store in New York city. [illegible] BAUGH & SONS, 258 [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of integrity, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a wholesale or retail grocery house, or wholesale liquor store, by a young man, 21 years of age, who can give good references. Address "G. P.," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who thoroughly understands [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As bar-tender, by a practical carpenter and builder of long experience. Good references given. Address "H. R.," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced bookkeeper. [illegible] Address "G. H.," care of Messrs. Ogden, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a store or grocery or commission house, by a young man, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As clerk by a competent man to a wholesale house. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man who would like to be relieved from the details of a large business. [illegible] "CLINTON," Tribune Office.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper, by a widow lady. Best of references given and required. Address "GRACE," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young lady competent to teach English, French, and music, wishes to obtain a situation as governess. [illegible] Inquire of Collector of Customs.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a German lady and a good seamstress as housekeeper. Would not object to the care of children. [illegible] Address "M. D.," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As chambermaid, sewing, or waiter girl. Can give good reference. Address "N. K.," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a small family, to do general housework. Address 273 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl to do chamber and dining-room work, or to tend large children. Inquire at 258 [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl, as nurse. Understands [illegible] State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper, by a single gentleman or widower, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl as chambermaid, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a reliable girl to do second work, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As cook in a first-class hotel or restaurant. Address "E. C.," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By two respectable girls, to do second work and house work, [illegible] for three days at 113 Franklin-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young woman who understands cooking, washing and ironing, and all kinds of work. Good reference. [illegible] No. 39 Sherman-st., corner of Burea.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—Good cooks, [illegible] girls, cooks and chambermaids, [illegible] 226 Chicago-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] American girl to do plain sewing or second work. Address "E. C." or apply at 410 State-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

AGENTS—Wanted—For General [illegible] HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For "Beyond the Mississippi," a Complete History of the New States and Territories, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Energetic men [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$200 per month [illegible] THE TRIUMPH FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible] TRIUMPH SEWING MACHINE CO., Room [illegible] Block, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—A responsible agent in every county to sell the Improved Little Clothes Wringer. [illegible] V. YOUNG, [illegible] Indiana, P. O. Box 300.

AGENTS—Wanted—For a new [illegible] Dictionary of the Bible, [illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the $20 Star Shuttle Sewing Machine [illegible] LATHROP & CO., 35 & 36 [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Whole World for NEW MAP WONDER [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female. [illegible] DEVEREAUX, Drawer 6044, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and Female [illegible] COOK & STINSON, South Clark-st.

AGENTS—Wanted in every town for "Chase's Improved Dollar Microscope," [illegible] WELLS, New York city.

AGENTS—Wanted—500, to sell the [illegible] Box 1944, Detroit, Michigan.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN FARMER'S HORSE BOOK, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—A silver watch [illegible] Address H. W. G. [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Two splendid [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A large assortment of new and second-hand pianos. [illegible] W. W. KIMBALL, [illegible] Washington-st.

FOR SALE—An extra fine [illegible] F. HAMES, 101 South Clark-st.

THE NEWS.

The New York *World* says that while "money and his business have made Callicott what he is, it is chiefly Mr. Greeley's influence which put and kept him in office. So far as that justifies Mr. Weed in calling him 'Greeley's man,' he is justified."

An ex-rebel delegation from Mobile, headed by Ex-Mayor Withers, are in Washington, and are urging the removal of Pope. Withers wants to be restored to the Mayoralty of Mobile.

A private despatch from St. Louis says that General Sheridan has arrived there, but was going to Washington, *via* Cincinnati. If this be true, he will not visit Chicago, unless he does so on his return trip.

The Republicans of Stark County held an immense meeting at Massillon yesterday. Hon. B. F. Wade and General R. B. Hayes made speeches. Mr. Wade, during his remarks, put the question of equal suffrage to the crowd, and received a unanimous "aye."

The latest advices from Mexico state that primary elections will be held on the 22d, when citizens will also vote on certain proposed amendments to the Constitution. Under the Civil Rights Bill of Mexico eight classes of persons connected with intervention are permitted to vote, and two of them become candidates for office.

The statement going the rounds of the copperhead press to the effect that the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* had said that equal suffrage would be defeated in Ohio by 40,000 to 50,000 majority, is untrue. The *Republican* never has said anything of the kind; nor does it believe anything of the kind.

The distillery run by Funkhouser & Ball, at Lafayette, Ind., was seized by a Government officer on Tuesday last, for defrauding the revenue. It was placed in the hands of a receiver. The amount involved is stated variously at from fifteen to fifty thousand dollars.

The New York *Herald's* cable despatch from Hague says the forged bonds found in possession of Gardiner proved to be bonds issued by the Confederate Government during the rebellion.

Gillett & Noyes, in the tea trade in New York, have failed. Their liabilities are half a million of dollars, chiefly in the hands of banks or private capitalists, who bought them through note brokers.

General Sickles has been ordered to report in person to the headquarters of the army in Washington by the 21st.

The steamer Russia arrived at New York last night with dates from Liverpool to the 6th and Queenstown to the 8th. It brings some items of intelligence not received by the cable. The Atlantic Telegraph had made a dividend of four per cent on the eight per cent preference shares. Veroni Brothers, large cotton operators at Moscow, had failed for $350,000. The bullion in the Bank of England exceeded its note circulation, a fact without precedent within the past fifteen years. Advices from Frankfort state that wheat continues to be bought up at firm prices for France and Switzerland. A correspondent of the London *Times* notices as a warlike symptom the fact that large arrivals of oats from the north of Europe were being transported from London to France. There is but little business doing throughout France, for confidence seems gone and credit dead; and the present feeling is one of apprehension. Moustier's circular to the French diplomatic agents relative to the meeting of the Emperors at Salzburg, says that the journey was solely dictated by the idea of bearing affectionate testimony of sympathy to the imperial family of Austria, so cruelly afflicted by a late misfortune.

About 330 new buildings have been erected in St. Paul during the past year, at an expense of $500,000.

Adjutant General Townsend has sent a letter to General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, authorizing the people of Minnesota to trade with the inhabitants of the British Territory, upon the same conditions as have been granted to the Hudson's Bay Company.

A San Francisco despatch, a few days since, said that the Democrats had a majority of twenty in the California Legislature, on joint ballot. A later telegram made the Democratic majority in the House eighteen. As the Republican majority in the Senate is twenty, we are not without hope that harmony may be restored to the Republican ranks, and a good Union man sent to the United States Senate.

A Crete letter to the New York *Tribune* says the mortality in the Turkish army continues, and is almost unexampled. Of the 80,000 Egyptians who went to Crete a year ago, there are not over 25,000 remaining. [illegible]

Hon. Joseph B. Hoge, who represented the Galena, Illinois, District in Congress twenty years ago—1843 to 1847—and who is now Chairman of the California Democratic State Central Committee, is named as the probable Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, in place of Conness.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Cincinnati met at the office of the *Enquirer* on Saturday night, and passed a resolution that "it is inexpedient to present a Democratic Candidate for Congress in the Second District." The Democrats of the Eighth Ward held a meeting the same evening, and adopted resolutions expressing dissatisfaction with the action of the Executive Committee, and calling for a mass meeting of the Democracy of the Second District to nominate a candidate.

A movement has been started in Detroit with a view of connecting the Detroit & Milwaukee and Michigan Southern Railroad depots with the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk depots, by means of a track along the river front.

General Canby, commander of the District of North and South Carolina, has issued an order making all tax-payers and registered voters eligible as jurymen.

The State Grand Lodge of Good Templars convened in its fourteenth annual session yesterday morning at Decatur, Illinois.

Admiral Tegethoff appeared at the Mexican War Office on the 4th, verbally authorized to ask for the remains of Maximilian. President Juarez declined to deliver the body of Maximilian to Tegethoff unless he presented the proper official documents from the relatives. When the documents are presented to him he will facilitate the transportation of the body to Austria.

According to a table published in the Charleston *Mercury* of the 14th instant, the whole number of voters registered up to that date in the twenty districts was 67,297; whites, 30,530; blacks, 36,757; black majority, 6,227. [illegible]

Rev. Mr. Leech, a preacher of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, has been on a visit to West Tennessee, and he lately returned to Memphis from Haywood, Fayette, and other counties. Mr. Leech relates a circumstance that occurred at Hollow Springs, which produced a deep impression on the community. [illegible]

In the report of the closing remarks of Senator Wilson, at the Worcester Convention, on Wednesday of last week, he was reported as saying, "that we shall carry all the States of this Union next year for any man we nominate for President of the United States." What he did say was that we should certainly carry thirty of the thirty-eight States—allowing Colorado then to be in the Union—and it was this prediction which he said Andy Johnson's sympathizers and supporters should make a note of.

In view of the great number of recent bank robberies, the Boston *Journal* suggests that cashiers, in charge of country banks, which are located in buildings where, even for a few moments, an officer is likely to be left alone, should take the precaution to enclose the business portion of the room from the entrance of strangers. [illegible]

Some of the journals intimate that the object of restoring Fitz-John Porter is to put him in place of General Pope.

Ex-President Fillmore has been threatened with assassination by a drunken man named Barsfeld Coyne, who claims that Mr. Fillmore owes him a large sum of money. He has been turned over to the police authorities of Buffalo.

The Rock Island (Ill.) *Union*, of the 12th, says that last Wednesday week Mrs. Campbell, a resident of Bowling Township, in Rock Island County, was bitten on the ankle by a rattlesnake, while looking through a water-melon patch. [illegible]

The Detroit *Post* says it has good authority [illegible]

A strong force is at work on the western railroad [illegible]

General Carl Schurz, of St. Louis, has written a letter to Mr. Rublee, of the Madison (Wis.) *Journal*, denying a recently published statement that he had advised the Germans to fall away from the Republican party in State and local politics. In his letter he insists that the issues involved in the reconstruction, which must be solved successfully by the Republican party, will necessarily be heartily sustained by the Germans. He protests, however, against the efforts to use the Republican organization to impose on the community arbitrary legislation, in connection with the temperance, Sunday, and similar questions. He warmly commends the tone and language of the Wisconsin Republican platform, and strongly urges the Germans of that State to give it, and the candidates nominated under it, their hearty support.

[illegible] by the Explosion of a Shell. [illegible]

[illegible] in St. Louis. [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

A Dull Day at the Capital.

Most of the Government Officers on a Visit to Antietam.

Southerners Taking the Oath Under the Recent Amnesty Proclamation.

Letter from Speaker Colfax to the Border State Convention.

The Fitz-John Porter Case.

General Impression that a Rehearing Will not be Granted.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

SPEAKER COLFAX'S LETTER TO THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

Speaker Colfax wrote a letter to the Border State Convention, [illegible] at Baltimore, but it was not presented because of the absence of the person to whom it was addressed. The following is the concluding portion thereof:

"It is time to settle what is a republican government. [illegible]

[illegible]

"I will not insult their memories by saying I have the fullest faith that Congress, [illegible]

FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

Fitz-John Porter's application for a rehearing is still before General Grant. [illegible]

WASHINGTON JAIL.

Bids were to have been opened to-day for the new jail in Washington, but the opening was postponed on account of the absence of Secretary Browning, [illegible]

STORM.

There was a severe storm of wind and rain early this afternoon, [illegible]

DULNESS.

Washington has been dull enough to-day, General Grant and Mr. Stanbery were the only members of the Government remaining. [illegible]

PRIZE FIGHT ARRANGED.

It is reported to-day that another prize fight has been arranged between Sam. Collyer and Barney Aaron, to come off some time in October, [illegible]

NAVAL.

Two of the vessels of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron have returned, [illegible]

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS

is looked for to-morrow or next day. [illegible]

BANK NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Treasurer Spinner, in response to many inquiries in regard to the redemption of five dollar National Bank notes, [illegible]

DRAWBACK ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

Revised regulations for allowance of drawback on internal revenue taxes on exported merchandise [illegible]

THE RECENT AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Returns to the Attorney General's office show that large numbers of Southern people are taking the oath under the recent Amnesty Proclamation.

ANTIETAM.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Soldiers' Monument—Prominent Personages Present—Addresses by Governor Swann, Ex-Governor Bradford and President Johnson—Incidents of the Trip from Washington, &c.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. [illegible]

The delegation from here for the Antietam celebration was not large. The President was accompanied by Secretaries Seward, Welles, McCulloch and Randall. The French, Russian, Spanish, Austrian, Italian, Turkish, Mexican and Nicaraguan Ministers, with their secretaries, were of the party. [illegible]

[illegible]